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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XIII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 20, 1912

One Dollar a year.

No. 51

YOU MAKE A CLEAN CUT SAVING

By buying your clothing and furnishings at this store. We are receiving the most substantial encouragement in return for our efforts to serve people with the best that money can buy, at the smallest margin of profit.

QUALITY and PRICE

with good service have made this store of exceeding usefulness to our community and will keep it so. Watch our windows and watch our advertisements for reasonable offerings.

R. R. COYLE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

NOT HARD TO FIND

Are The Good Things In The Citizen.

Sometimes we buy gold bricks from sharpers that come along and, after our hard-earned money is gone, find we have been swindled. It often happens, however, that we miss the rich nuggets of gold which lie near us because the gold is hidden by some other metal or material and nothing tells us it is there.

Here are a few words to tell you what a valuable thing you can get at a very small cost. If you think over what is said you will know that here is a gold nugget, not a "gold brick."

A Christian Newspaper

The Citizen is a Christian family newspaper. As a Christian paper it tells the truth just as far as it can be found out, about people, about politics, about religion, and it stands for everybody and everything that is right, and opposes everything that is wrong, no matter where it is or who does it. It stands against Mormonism, for Mormonism is false religion that is dangerous to the family, the true church and the national government. It opposes the liquor business for the saloon is one of the worst enemies of the home and nation. It prints the Sunday School lesson each week, for the Sunday school is one of the best institutions in the world. It stands for good laws and for good men to make and enforce them, whatever party they belong to.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

PAGE FIRST

Editorials
World News
Kentucky News
Commencement Day

PAGE TWO.

Swat the Fly.
What Judges Can Do.
Sunday School Lesson

PAGE THREE

Temperance
Homo Course in Health Culture.
A Romance of Progress.
Just Before the Convention.

PAGE FOUR

Local News
Are Kentuckians Willing to be Left Behind?
Summer Office Hours.

PAGE FIVE

Home Town Helps.
Poem

PAGE SIX

Serial Story.
Match a Criminal.
The Citizen and the School.

PAGE SEVEN

Sermon
Intensive Farming.

PAGE EIGHT

Eastern Kentucky Correspondence

WORLD NEWS

Conditions Improving in China—Federal Forces Gaining Ground in Mexico—Rebels Defeated in Cuba—Suffragettes Injuring their Cause—Czar Being Watched—Olympian Games Next Month.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CHINA

China is beginning to emerge from the crisis that seriously threatened its existence. The finances were in bad condition when the revolution began, and during the revolution matters became more complicated. It also took a big sum to buy off the Manchu Dynasty. President Yuan Shi Ki realized the state of affairs and immediately appealed to the Big Powers for aid. It is now a certainty that France, Germany, Great Britain and Japan will form a plan to finance the new Republic.

REBELS ARE RETREATING

A special message sent from General Huerta's headquarters to El Imparcial states that several of the rebel chiefs have abandoned the idea of defending Chihuahua but will continue operations near the American line.

It also states that 43 of the rebel garrison have deserted and passed to the American side.

CUBAN REBELS ROUTED

General Montenegro, the Cuban Commander-in-chief, reports that the forces of the rebels have been defeated and many killed. Later advices state that General Espinoza, the insurgent leader, was killed and that General Lacoste was captured.

INJURING THEIR CAUSE

While Premier Asquith was holding an official reception at the India Office in London in honor of the King's birthday last week, an el-

Continued on Page Two



Mulai Hafid, sultan of Morocco, has been having some trouble in making the French believe he was not responsible for the recent massacre of French soldiers and civilians in Fez. He insists on his devotion to France, with which country he signed a treaty on March 30 establishing a French protectorate.

TAFT CONTROLS

The Taft forces won the initial victory in the Chicago convention Tuesday, electing Senator Root temporary chairman after a bitter contest lasting for nearly eight hours.

The Roosevelt forces denounced, threatened, raged and maneuvered, exhausting every ruse and scheme known to parliamentarians and inventing some revolutionary tactics, but all to no avail. They were at first quietly over-ruled by Victor Rosewater of the National Committee, whose duty it was to call the convention to order, citing precedents for his action, and later they were voted down by the Convention itself, the vote standing 558 for Root to 502 for McGovern, the Roosevelt candidate.

Presided-over by Senator Root, the Convention is now in good hands, both sides being assured a square deal if Mr. Root is what he was claimed to be by Mr. Roosevelt four years ago, "the greatest man in public position in my time".

The credentials committee was not appointed until yesterday, and two or three days may be consumed reviewing the contests already passed upon by the National Committee. And it may be several days before a nomination is made.

THREE INDICTMENTS

In the eyes of the world there is a big question mark after the word government as applied to the United States—popular government. And a great many loyal and patriotic American citizens are asking the question, "Is popular government a failure?" and the question is frequently answered in the affirmative.

We have no lack of governmental machinery. There is no want of offices and officers, every phase and feature of governmental administration, national, state, county, city, magisterial district and precinct being covered. And no one has ever heard of an office being vacant owing to the fact that there were no applicants for appointment to it or no candidates for election. There is no difficulty in that respect. It may be questioned whether much of the chaos, confusion and failure of government is not produced by the plethora of applicants and candidates—the vicious contests for office which both ruin the reputations of the best men and prostitute the offices.

What a splendid government we would have if every officer respected his oath and did, without fear or favor, the things for which he was elected! And how much better it would be if the office could seek the man and not the man the office—if the electorate could once get it into their heads that an office is not a gift to be bestowed, not a property to be sold or bartered, and not for any man, set of men or political party, but for the whole people—that the man is for the office and not the office for the man!

We have been led to the above train of thought by three items of news:

First, the statement of a prominent newspaper man and city attorney of Jackson, Breathitt County, echoed in the Lexington Herald, that the notorious Jake Noble, the murderer of Wesley Turner, is living in Breathitt County unmolested by the officers of the law whose sworn duty it is to bring all criminals to justice.

Second, by the established fact that "King" McNamara, who shot and killed Jacob Keller in Lexington in 1899 and who escaped after arrest, possibly thru the connivance of the officers of the law, has been living for the last four years in Louisville and is known and has been known personally to the chief city authorities as well as nearly every policeman on the Louisville force, no attempts ever having been made to arrest him.

Third, by the fact that when Sheriff Scott of Lexington arrested McNamara, and brought him to Lexington last Friday, a member of the Lexington police force attempted to assassinate the sheriff and nearly succeeded, the sheriff claiming that the only cause for the attack was his connection with the arrest of the notorious fugitive from justice.

Here are three serious indictments of the State of Kentucky—one of a county, one of the metropolis and one of the chief Blue Grass city. They are indictments of Kentucky inasmuch as government is a reflection of the character of the citizenship.

As we have insisted time and again in The Citizen, it is up to the voter—the farmer, the merchant; the man who does not expect to hold an office and only expects the office to represent the best interests of the community and state at large. And it oughtn't to be a difficult proposition. One would think that every man would give as much serious thought to his vote as to any other act of his life—that he would be as particular about who should be elected school trustee, magistrate, councilman, mayor of the city, sheriff, county judge, state representative and state officers as he would be who should handle his money behind the counter or check up his bank account or represent him in any other capacity.

When the voter is as careful for the public welfare as of his own selfish interests there will be no question as to popular government.

FRECKLES,

the Best Story we ever published, begins in The Citizen this week

SEE PAGE SIX

KENTUCKY'S GREAT EDUCATIONAL GATHERING

Preparations Nearly Completed.

Preparations are well under way for the forty-first annual session of the Kentucky Educational Association, to be held in Louisville June 25, 26 and 27. The officers of the Association are: Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Morehead, president; T. W. Vinson, Frankfort, secretary, and G. M. Money, Shelbyville, treasurer. It is planned to make it the most important educational meeting ever held in the South. For the first time in the history of the Association, the program is fairly filled with speakers of national reputation. Among these are: P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California, and Miss Jessie Field, superintendent of Page county schools, Iowa.

More than a score of the foremost educators of Kentucky are also on the program and it will require three sessions each day to carry through the important work before the convention. Louisville is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the visitors and officers of the Association and it is hoped every teacher in the State will attend this year's meeting. A pressing invitation is also given to every school trustee in the State to attend, as the approaching convention is regarded as an important step for the educational uplift of Kentucky. An exceptionally low railroad rate from every point has been made on account of the convention.

WHAT DOES YOUR DATE LABEL SAY?
TELL US.

Oliver Cultivators

Simplest and Best—
Guaranteed even to
the color of the paint

CHRISMAN'S
THE FURNITURE MAN

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Justice Hughes Obdurate—Wants to be Vice President—Destructive Storms—Relief for Sufferers From Volcanic Eruption—Taft Uses Veto—Exports to South America.

HUGHES OBSTINATE

Justice Charles E. Hughes, spoken of more and more enthusiastically as the Chicago Convention draws near, as a possible compromise candidate, on his way to his summer home in the Adirondacks, last Friday, declared emphatically that he would not permit his name to be used under any circumstances.

Despite this declaration, sentiment is said to be strong in Chicago for his nomination, and the only obstacle

(Continued on page seven)

MAJ. GEN. BARRY



Gen. Thomas H. Barry, now superintendent of the military academy at West Point, will be the next commander of the eastern division of the army, succeeding the late General Grant.

Many Appointments by the Governor—Winn not a Candidate for Appellate Judge—Many Thousands Don't Want to vote—Gift to Lincoln Institute—Convict Killed by Guard—K. P. A. Closes—Virginia Assassin Caught—New Feature of K. E. A.—Legislation Recalled—Partisan Prison Board—Edwards Goes It Alone.

MAKES MANY APPOINTMENTS

Gov. McCreary announced many appointments last week, evidently trying to clear the boards before his departure to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore and his vacation which is to follow the Convention. The most important of these appointments are the members of the tuberculosis board, state board of forestry, game and fish commission and the officers of McCreary County. The appointment of the County Judge for the new county was held up owing to some charges that the prospective appointee, R. L. Pope, is said to be interested in the location of the county seat.

Steps are being taken to test the constitutionality of the act establishing the county.

DEFERS TO KIRK

Judge R. H. Winn, who was appointed to the Appellate Bench to succeed Judge O'Rear in the Seventh District, announces that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself. A promise made to Judge Kirk that he would help him in the event of his candidacy in the future if he, Kirk, would not run against O'Rear in his last election, being in the way. The announced candidates now for the place are Judge A. J. Kirk and former Assistant Attorney General Blakey. The district comprises most of the counties of Eastern Kentucky.

INDIFFERENCE TO SUFFRAGE

Figures compiled by the Louisville Post based upon the census returns of 1910, show that in the state elections a year ago 175,000 eligible voters

(Continued on Page Two)

Open Letter to My Friends and Patrons:

After July 1st the roofers' busy season begins. As I will hardly be in my shop during that season I want to sell all my stock:

Roofing paint, Guttering, Rainwater Filters, a lot of good Rubber Roofing.

Have a ROCKBOTTOM option on 3 car loads of Galvanized Steel Roofing which ends June 30. This must be sold on Saturday, June 29, in order to get the benefit of the low price.

Auction sale June 29, 10 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 3 p. m.

HENRY LENGFELLNER

JACKSON ST., BEREA, KY., PHONE 7 OR 181.

Will have a dozen as good Cooking Stoves and Ranges on sale that day as ever came to Berea.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

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Fine Premiums given for new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List. Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

TO A YOUNG MAN.

Assert yourself.

Self assertion is the powder in the gun behind the charge. It is the dynamic that urges men into the places where they belong.

It is well to be modest and courteous and all that, but—

Remember that your two shoes have just as much right on the pavement as the two shoes of the millionaire.

It is neither necessary nor safe to push others off the thoroughfare, but take heed lest some one shove you aside even when you take the right hand side of the road.

You may be courteous and tactful, but you must get on!

Ordinarily the crowd is good humored and gets out of the way of the fellow who keeps going. Says the crowd: "Here is a man who is bound somewhere, and he is in a hurry. Let's get out of his way."

But—

Sometimes the crowd may be obstreperous, and, though you make a flying wedge of yourself, it refuses to budge. Wait a bit. Soon the crowd will tire or forget, and you may get by without a murmur.

And—

Should you perforce happen to be knocked down by the crowd in its rush, get up! Get up and brush the insult from your garments and do not complain of the rudeness of the populace. Like you, brave fellows, others are looking for bread and butter and a roof-tree. Smile—and get up! And, above all—

Once you begin to be cowed by the mob, once you begin to shrink from its rough embraces, you are a goner.

If some one, assertive, successful, pushing, elbows you aside in spite of your best efforts to hold your own, why—

Brush that insult off your vest. Never let it get down as deep as your undergarments. Do not whine or cuss.

Doubtless he who went over you got like treatment when he was where you are.

Pull down your vest and go on!

Do not misunderstand. You are not spoiling for a fight. If so, you shall readily be accommodated. There is no chip on your shoulder. But, conscious of your ability to make good in the scramble, willing to do your share of the world's work, you demand a place on which to stand until you get a fair chance.

Your job will not hunt you. You must be the hunter.

Therefore assert yourself. Face the music. Stand stiff legged and let no mortal frighten you.

And keep pushing.

TOO LATE.

That day he had buried his wife. She had been a good wife to him. He had loved her—yes, of course. Why raise such a question?

He began on the evening of this day to know how sweetly thoughtful she had always been, how quietly she had filled the measure of wife and mother and housekeeper.

Had he taken it too much for granted that she found her joy in sacrifice? Had he been worthy of her? Had he been the husband he should have been? Had he appreciated her as he ought?

He looked around him.

Where was she? Doubtless in the next room or with the children. No. Out in the dark night under the rain. Desolate, lonely, terrified, he asked himself: Would he always be looking for her? Was she really gone away forever and ever?

His wife gone? Why, he had dimly recognized that such awful things came to some people. But to him? In unendurable misery he realized—yes, to him!

There were the big leather chair she bought for him last Christmas, representing weeks of savings from her little stipend; the slippers she had mended—

He must find her!

Going into the little sewing room where she kept her mending basket, he picked up a small stocking, partly done, and laid it down again with a sob. Little Ed's stocking was the last thing her fingers had touched before they called the doctor.

Surely she was not gone.

Opening the door of her closet, he looked with tear filled eyes at the well known dresses hanging there. Dainty, familiar garments—how each one of them spoke of her! And the heart piercing, painfully vivid feeling swept over him how pure and good she was!

If he could only tell her—

Poor little girl! It seemed but yesterday when he took her away from a home where she had everything, took her away to make sacrifices for him. She had loved pretty things, but had denied herself that he and the children might go well dressed.

And in stress of emotion he kissed the garments and sobbed into them his grief and remorse and bereavement.

He had loved her—yes—and was very proud of her. But no sooner had he caught at this justification of himself than he remembered how sometimes he had been harsh and dominant and negligent, and—Kind God, could he ever forgive the memory of it! He had sometimes made her sob in anguish as if her heart were broken.

And under the newly sodded mound, under the rain, peacefully slept the wife.

Discovering the Kangaroo.

In the year 1770 Captain Cook sailed into Botany bay in his ship, the Endeavor. A foraging or exploring party brought back to him the news of the discovery of a new and strangely formed animal. It was described as mouse colored in hue and of the size of a greyhound. But that which struck Cook's men as most singular was its movements. "It sprang or leaped with great swiftness by the aid of its long hind limbs," while the possession of a strong tail was also noted. On July 14 a Mr. Gore, one of Cook's party, shot a kangaroo, the name by which the animal was known to the natives. At their dinner on Sunday, July 15, 1770, they dined on kangaroo joint and pronounced the meat to be excellent eating. As early as 1711, however, a Dutch traveler in Australia of the name of De Bruins had captured a kangaroo, which he took to Batavia alive, so that Cook practically rediscovered the family.

The Gloomy Guest.

The best man noticed that one of the wedding guests, a gloomy looking young man, did not seem to be enjoying himself. He was wandering about as though he had lost his last friend. The best man took it upon himself to cheer him up.

"Er—have you kissed the bride?" he asked by way of introduction.

"Not lately," replied the gloomy one with a far away expression. — Short stories.

DAY LIGHT NAPS

Thousands of women are far too busy ever to think of taking a nap in the daytime. They would laugh at the suggestion were it made to them. When one tells these busy women that they are nervous and in need of repose, and that they may preserve their youth, strength and charm by taking regular rest by daylight, they shake their heads and smile with pity on the foolish advisers. If a woman's occupation is that of a cashier, clerk or stenographer she has no choice except to devote herself to the task in hand and ignore the fact that she is weary until the allotted time of work is over. If she is a mother with little children making all sorts of demands, she knows very well that her attempt at daytime sleep will probably prove a failure. There are a great many "ifs" that present themselves as obstacles of an insuperable nature when tired and busy women try to secure intervals of rest in the morning or afternoon. Yet it is true that "where there's a will there's a way." Five minutes' or ten minutes' level rest on a sofa will work wonders when one is weary, if only there is perfect relaxation from tension.

The best choice for a daytime nap varies with the individual. Sometimes it is well to select a half hour before luncheon. Food is more easily digested and assimilated when the body has had a period of rest than when one comes to the table with depleted brain tissue. If the nervous energy has been very strongly taxed and is nearly exhausted before eating, dyspepsia may be the resulting consequence. To lie down immediately after a meal is not so good a plan as to delay doing so until an hour or more may have passed.

Those who have the care of little children ought to insist on their having time to sleep by daylight. The mother of a child not much over two told a friend that she did not allow her little daughter to take a nap through the day, because she wanted to put her to bed at six o'clock, and be sure that she would sleep all night. The child was high-strung and fretful, thin and pallid, and though she slept all night as her mother wished, she was neither rosy nor plump, nor yet good-humored during the day. The rapidly developing brain was not receiving its proper amount of repose. Until a child is seven or eight years old the wise mother will encourage the habit of lying down for a while every day in the dark, with eyes shut, whether sleep come or stay away.—Christian Herald.

WHAT JUDGES CAN DO

"A judge, with an eye single to the public weal can, in the discharge of his official duties, do much in support of the great moral and civic reforms of his time. He has a certain oversight of the officials under him and can do much to compel unwilling officers to do their duties. In W. Virginia all jurors are selected by two jury commissioners who are appointed by the judge and removable at his pleasure. As a general rule, juries have heretofore been made up too largely of idlers, bums, loungers and court hangers-on, and generally inferior men, who were so sympathetic with liquor lawlessness as to require more evidence to convict a man for illicit selling than to convict him for murder. This has made the enforcement of our liquor laws most difficult and ineffective. Therefore, when the judge appoints these jury commissioners, one from each political party, let him tell them plainly that in the selection of jurors they shall select no drinkers or loungers or questionable characters, or men who solicit selection, but that they shall select only the best, busiest, most honorable, moral, sober and upright citizens of their counties, and that any departure from this rule will result in the immediate removal of such commissioners from office. By the adoption of this plan I have in my circuit, as a general thing, jurors who fearlessly do their duty and whom liquor criminals most

in such cases, and secure even-handed justice and fairness of trials by offsetting with their presence the silent influence upon court officers, witnesses and jurors arising from the invariable presence at such trials of the votaries of liquor lawlessness and the sympathizers with the rum traffic in all of its forms."

WORLD NEWS

Continued from First Page

gantly dressed suffragette, who was announced as a guest, advanced and tried to tear the official badge of the Premier's coat. She persisted in her attack and was finally dragged from the room by the ushers.

THE CZAR BEING WATCHED

There is great restlessness in governmental and military circles in Europe, and the chief concern seems to be over the attitude of Russia. It is evident that the Czar's army has been reorganized and that it is being worked up to a state of discipline. War still exists between Italy and Turkey, though but little fighting is being done. All eyes are pointed toward the Dardanelles, Europe's international question mark.

THE OLYMPIAN CONTEST

The revived Olympian games will be held in Sweden next month. The U. S. will send several contestants and should carry off many of the prizes. An Indian and a Hawaiian will be found among the American contestants. The Olympian games are supposed to have begun in Elis,

D. Shinnick of Shelbyville was elected President, and John S. Lawrence of Cadiz, Vice-President. J. Curtis Alcock of Jeffersontown was re-elected Secretary.

VIRGINIA ASSASSIN CAUGHT

A man answering to the description of Wesley Edwards, one of the Hillville, Va., assassins was arrested at Clay City, Powell County, last week. It is thought that the remaining murderer of the gang, Sidney Allen, is also in Kentucky.

Later: The man proved not to be Edwards.

NEW FEATURE of K. E. A.

A meeting of the school trustees of the State during the Kentucky Educational Association in Louisville June 25, 26 and 27th, is expected to attract five hundred or more of these important school officers to Louisville at that time to take part in the deliberations of the session, and to hear a noted speaker who will address them on their problems.

MORE LEGISLATION RECALLED

The Court of Appeals last week declared unconstitutional acts of the last Legislature making Franklin County a separate judicial district and adding one circuit Judge to the Campbell County court. The reason given in both cases for the court's action was that the population in either case was up to the constitutional requirement.

PARTISAN PRISON BOARD

Governor McCreary seems to have failed just as the Legislature failed to come up to the party platform in the matter of making the Prison commission non-partisan or bi-partisan. The new commission appointed last week consists of Henry Lawrence, M. F. Conley and E. O. Sullivan. All three are Democrats, newspaper men and were warm supporters of McCreary in the contest last year. It was hoped that the Governor would make up for the failure of the Legislature by making the board at least bi-partisan, although the law does not require it.

EDWARDS GOES IT ALONE

Former Congressman Don C. Edwards of London was the only contestant Roosevelt delegate in the state who won out before the national committee at Chicago. The former Congressman is off to Chicago to do all he can to "down Eros and up Mars."

HEALTH RESORT

Russell Springs Health Resort, open June 1st.

This famous Spring and Resort, for over 60 years has been noted over Central and Southern Kentucky for its health-renewing properties. The analysis of the water shows six distinct ingredients, which make it especially beneficial for stomach, bowel, liver and kidney troubles; as well as purifying the blood and driving malaria from the system.

Hundreds of people are loud in its praise—some claiming their lives have been saved and lengthened by use of the water. Nowhere in our state can be found a healthier and happier people than reside in and around the town of Russell Springs in Russell County.

This beautiful spot, so richly endowed by Nature, consists of large hotel, and cottages, three acres of lawn, fine spring house with concrete floor, curb in center, surrounded by over 30 large oak trees, furnishing delightful shade during the heat season.

The property has lately been purchased by Mr. J. P. Bicknell of Berea and leased by Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Tuller, from Arkansas, who are sparing no pains or expense to improve it and build up a nice home place on a Christian basis for all visitors seeking health and rest during the summer.

Boarding rates will be only \$1.00 per day with good room and free use of water. Every possible attention and courtesy shown guests. Swings, croquet, lawn tennis, etc., for children and young people.

For further information, how to reach Russell Springs, etc., address I. M. Tuller, Proprietor.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

ers failed to take advantage of their privilege. It had already been noted that the vote cast was considerably power than the Taft-Bryan vote in 1908. These figures for Kentucky would seem to justify the cry heard throughout the nation that there is a general indifference to the matter of suffrage. This indifference is justified in many cases by the statement that it is no use, that we are boss ridden and boss controlled and votes do not count anything anyway.

A HANDSOME GIFT

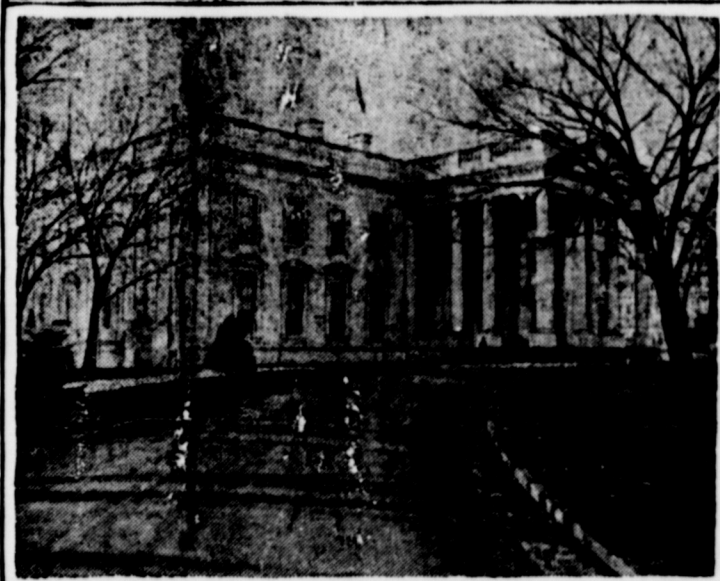
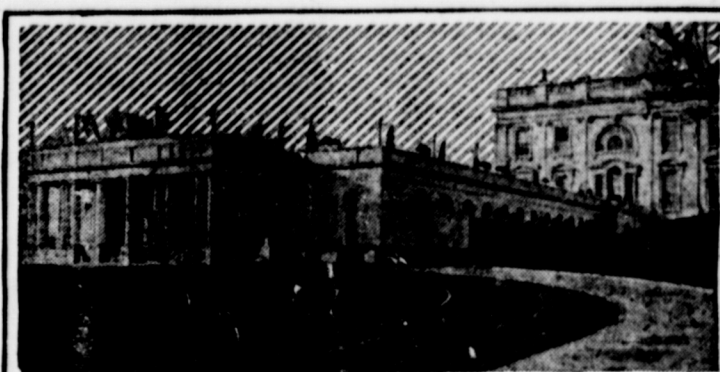
It is reported in the press of Cincinnati that a Cincinnati man has made a gift to the Lincoln Institute for colored people in Kentucky, of \$10,500. The gift is to be used in finishing the power house and the laundry.

The Institution is endeavoring to raise \$50,000 in order to thoroughly equip it before the opening this fall, it being found that the endowment and original gifts for the establishment were not sufficient by that much.

KILLED BY GUARD

A guard in the Frankfort Penitentiary shot and instantly killed Noah Taylor, last Thursday. Taylor was a life convict and was insubordinate, striking the guard in the head with a hammer.

K. P. A'S SUCCESSFUL MEETING
The Kentucky Press Association carried out its program at Olympian Springs practically as announced, and adjourned Friday morning. Edward



THE WHITE HOUSE.

The home of the presidents was begun in 1792 and was first occupied by President Adams in 1800. In 1814 it was burned by the British and was rebuilt four years later. The original building is a two story freestone edifice painted white. It is 170 feet long by 80 feet wide and has an Ionic portico. In 1908 the executive offices, which are shown in the upper picture, were erected. The main entrance to the White House is shown in the lower cut.

wholesomely dread. Then, again, we must remember that ours is a government of law, and that no law is effectively enforceable unless backed by a favorable public sentiment. The want of this sentiment has always been a woeful hindrance to the enforcement of the liquor laws. By his charges to the grand juries, by his talks on all opportune occasions, by his very attitude on this question, the judge can help to build up this sentiment. The judge can, in a very proper way, encourage temperance people to appear at the trials of liquor cases, and by their presence and interest nerve the arm of the prosecuting attorney, discourage the sickening perjury of witnesses

Swat the Fly!

It Is the Most Dangerous Animal on Earth!

When bacteriologists inform us that the average fly carries on its body 1,250,000 germs, says Farm Dairying, surely we should feel a just cause for grave alarm.

HOUSEFLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

Flies spread tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, summer complaint and fevers of babies by carrying disease from one to another.

Keep everything clean and there will be no flies.

Don't let flies have a place to lay their eggs.

Keep covered all places where young flies may be hatched. Put screens at windows and doors.

Where is dirt there are flies.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 23

THE PENITENT WOMAN.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 7:36-50.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Faithful is the saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—1 Tim. 1:15.

Jesus had accepted an invitation to visit the home of the aristocrat Simon, but instead of being treated with courtesy he is humiliated by studied neglect and insult. There was one, however, who fully appreciated his real worth, a woman of the street who had doubtless seen him enter or else observed him at meat through the open doorway. Knowing him is one thing, but to love him is quite another. Do not confound this woman with Mary Magdalene, there is no connection at all. Jesus always drew to himself the sinful ones; it was for that purpose he came into the world, to bear our sins (Matt. 1:21; Isa. 53:6). This woman was, however, a sinner who no longer ran after her sin, but one who was repentant. This is shown by (1) her sorrow (weeping); (2) her humble service (wiping his feet); and (3) her gift of love (the alabaster box), this latter having undoubtedly been an accessory of her life of sin, but now devoted to a more noble use. As the odor filled the house the self-satisfied Pharisee spake "within himself," but he who discerneth the thoughts and intents of the heart knew not only how great a sinner she had been, but knew also the cloak of self-righteousness worn by Simon. Her purity and holiness had been shattered like the alabaster box and Jesus proceeds to shatter Simon's shell of self complacency by putting forth one of his matchless parables.

Jesus Speaks to Simon.

A certain creditor, undoubtedly meaning himself, had two debtors, by inference this woman and this Pharisee. Both alike were bankrupt, one owed about \$5.00 and the other ten times as much, about \$50. Both alike, however, received forgiveness. "Tell me," says the Master, "which debtor will love most?" The Pharisee's reply was the logical one; they both depend upon the mercy of the creditor, hence the gratitude will be in ratio to the amount forgiven. Much had been required, hence much forgiven. Jesus immediately turns the Pharisee's answer to a practical application. Taking the words out of Simon's mouth he makes one of the most complete and practical applications of applied Christianity in the gospel record. To paraphrase Jesus says: "Simon, I came into your house and the most common courtesy of washing a guest's feet you neglected, yet this woman has washed my feet with her tears, an evidence of her repentance, while you sit there with dry-eyed cynicism. She has wiped my feet with the hairs of her head, her glory and crown has been laid at my feet while you have not so much as offered me a towel to wipe the dust off my feet as I left my sandals at your door. Simon you gave me no kiss, that common mark of a courteous welcome, yet this woman has not ceased to kiss my feet since the time I came into your house. The anointing oil, common olive oil, you neglected to use, yet the precious oil of her treasure she has thankfully poured upon my feet. Simon, your life is a life of works so are these acts of this woman, but your life is one of zeal while her acts have been prompted by love."

In another place Jesus tells us that if we love him we will do the things he commands us and that he and the Father will come and abide with us. Hers was the heroic love of one who having lost her shame dared to thrust herself into an unbidden house of refreshment and perform those neglected menial duties, the result of which was that reward for her faith that meant forgiveness of her sins. By her attention to these duties she was unconsciously rebuking the vanity of Simon's self merit while at the same time she was showing to the world a fine example of the gratitude of a saved one. Paul later expressed it most forcefully in the fourth chapter of his letter to the Romans.

The Great Creditor.

This woman knew she had no merit of her own and hence she threw herself at the feet of Jesus, claimed his righteousness and compassion and at the same time by her acts she showed the attitude of her heart and of course she had the desire of her heart. It has always been so for has not the Master said, "Happy are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be fed?"

After this "practical sermon of applied Christianity" to Simon, Jesus turns to the woman, nameless so far as the Scripture record is concerned, and with infinite and a heavenly thrill in his voice he said: "Thy faith hath saved thee, go in peace." "Who is the creator," they asked.

Jesus teaches us that though there be degrees of guilt, all alike must come to God for forgiveness. Also that he, the Great Creator, is the one to whom we owe our debt of sins and who alone can without merit, charge that debt and send us forth in peace.

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June 20, 1912.

THE CITIZEN.

Page Three.



ALCOHOL IS NOT NECESSARY

Prof. Howard Marsh Gives Telling
Testimony Against So-Called
Drinking in Moderation.

Speaking at a largely attended conference on "The Uses of Alcohol," held recently by a thriving branch of the C. E. Temperance society at Cambridge, Eng., and addressed by the eminent professors of medicine, pathology and surgery in the university, Prof. Howard Marsh gave telling testimony against the use of alcoholic drink even in so-called moderate quantities.

In opening his address he said that he had been interested in this question for a very long time, and could say with all modesty, for he was only expressing his own opinion, that he had come to very definite conclusions upon it. The first was that even in moderation, and except for medical purposes, alcohol was perfectly unnecessary. The Japs never used it, yet how well they had done in war. A similar illustration was afforded by the brave native Sikh regiment, total abstainers. He had an example a short time ago when he sent a somewhat venturesome invitation to Sir Robert Baden-Powell to come down and inspect the Cambridge Scouts. He first sent his aide-de-camp to see whether it was worth his while to come. He came and lunched at Downing college. He was about twenty-eight years old, five feet ten inches in height, and with as clear a complexion and as bright an eye as one would see, and he knew what sort of young fellow he must be to be Baden-Powell's right-hand man. He was struck by the fact that the young fellow, as splendid a young animal man as one could meet anywhere, proved to be a vegetarian, an abstainer, and a non-smoker. The tennis champion—not lawn tennis, nice as it might be, but the real thing—his old friend, Mr. Neville Lytton, was an abstainer. He (the speaker) used to play golf a great deal, and they were often struck with admiration at the way the great player Taylor played, with marvelous precision. There was no one who could hold him. He specially asked if he was a teetotaler, and the reply was, "Of course he is; if he were not he could not play like that."

He did not believe that alcohol was necessary as a food, although he could not say anything in the presence of Sir Clifford Allbutt about its use as a medicine, though he did say that in some other circumstances it was harmful in a very definite degree. Take the case of contests of physical power. Did they think a man would take a large dose of alcohol and expect to win the king's prize? They might be perfectly certain that if he did he would not be able to "shoot for nuts." In the case of an ordinary social party made up of young fellows from the services, they knew that if they dined heartily with wine overnight they could not shoot next morning. The best shot in England, if he indulged to any extent in champagne overnight, would be unable to hit more than one pheasant out of five the next morning. Alcohol even in moderate amount unfitted him for skilled work. In golf he had known people who showed at once whether they took alcohol or not. A man might play splendidly in the morning, but if he had a couple of whiskies and sodas at lunch, his play would fall off in the afternoon. Another thing had struck him. That among so-called moderate drinkers, young men from twenty-five to thirty-five might drink wine pretty freely, but they would often hear a man say at forty: "I can't drink as I used to do; wine does not agree with me now." That just showed that while in the very prime of their physical life they might seem to find no very serious effects, as soon as any of their organs began to flag they could plainly see the injurious effects.

He was delighted at the changes for the better going on in England now. The other day he was dining at Woolwich and saw at least five-sixths of the young officers present were drinking nothing stronger than lemonade. At least 70,000 men in the army today were teetotalers. He thought that a splendid thing, because with that many teetotalers in the army, the whole would be teetotal before long. He was glad that the opinion formed by intelligent people in an intellectual society today was that alcohol was unnecessary. It was of the greatest assistance to the poorer classes nowadays that they could get a good cup of hot coffee or milk and a piece of bread and butter instead of a glass of adulterated beer. Things had been thrown into beer in the past which increased a man's craving for it. Now that these men could get coffee or milk they said, "That's the thing for me." He believed that was one of the best and most powerful influences at work today. It would be the greatest thing if everybody would make up as total abstainers, for he believed that if they were never given wine or beer as children they would never want it. If they did not teach a child that alcohol was necessary they would find that he would never want it.

No Useful Effects.

"There seems no useful effects to be anticipated from the use of alcohol in health."—Dr. Parks.

A Romance
of ProgressBy ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE
GALILEO—The Man Who Would
Take Nothing for Granted.

A 19-year-old Italian boy—small almost as a child, and pallid from over-study—sat dreaming in the gray shadows of the Pisa Cathedral one day in 1583. And from his dreams arose some of the greatest inventions and discoveries ever accomplished. The boy was Galileo, eldest son of an impoverished Florentine nobleman. He had spent his childhood devising clever mechanical toys out of the scantiest materials; had dabbled in literature and painting as he grew up; had sought to become a monk, and had been persuaded by his father to study medicine instead.

The young medical student, as he sat in the cathedral, fell to observing the great bronze chandelier that hung by a long rod from the roof. Instead of remaining motionless, the chandelier vibrated almost imperceptibly to and fro. Galileo wondered why. Ten thousand other Italians had seen that swaying lamp and had taken its motion for granted. But Galileo had a way of taking nothing for granted. From idly watching the bronze lamp's movements he began to note them more carefully. He saw that they were rhythmic, and that, whether the swings were far or slight, all occupied the same length of time. Again Galileo wondered why. He set himself to study the cause. The results of his studies were gradual and occupied more than half a century. But for convenience they will here be grouped.

He knew nothing of mathematics, but in the working out of the vibrating-lamp problem, mathematics would be necessary. So he threw over medicine and became a mathematician. The throbs of that cathedral chandelier started him to pondering over a theory propounded

Lamp and What It Taught. Copernicus, namely that the sun stands still and that the earth revolves about it. Also, that the various stars and the moon have a similar system of rotation. Might not this alleged motion of the earth account for the vibrating of the chandelier? Galileo resolved to know more of the matter. He was not content to take for granted the old doctrine that the earth stood still and the sun circled about it. But to go further into the matter it was necessary to study the heavens. This he had no competent means of doing. So he went to work devising such means. Some years earlier a Middleburg optician had ground bits of glass in such a way as to magnify objects seen through them. The experiment had not amounted to much. But Galileo thought he saw a way of improving on it. He figured out that by placing a convex lens and a concave lens in certain position toward each other anything seen through the two would be enlarged. This is the principle of the modern opera-glass. He experimented until he was able to magnify threefold. But this seemingly marvelous achievement did not satisfy him. He continued grinding lenses at various angles of refraction until he had perfected an instrument that would magnify 32 fold. In other words, he had made a telescope. Turning this on the heavenly bodies, he at once revolutionized all astronomy.

Europe went wild at the amazing invention, but it stirred up countless rivals and enemies for the inventor. Galileo's amazing declaration that the earth moved was seized upon by these rivals, who carried it to the Inquisition, with the claim that it tended to deny certain passages of Scripture and was therefore heretical. The Inquisition, always eager to torture or put to death any so-called "heretic," warned Galileo to advance no more such dangerous theories. In reply he wrote a book satirizing his opponents and even hinting that the Inquisition itself lacked the highest intelligence.

As a result he promptly found himself in trouble. He was again brought to trial and given the choice of torture or of recanting his statement that the earth moves. Galileo was growing old and feeble, and courage usually departs with strength. So he recanted on his knees, admitting that the earth was stationary. But, as he rose to his feet, he shouted in a temper of wrath: "Just the same it DOES move!" He was imprisoned in the Inquisition dungeons for an indefinite period, but through the influence of powerful friends was later allowed to go free.

But, after his troubles with the Inquisition, the inventor's spirit and health gave way. His children died, many of his friends deserted him. He went hopelessly blind. Yet even in his blindness and old age his mind harked back to the phenomenon of the swaying cathedral lamp that had incited his whole career. Working on the same theory of rhythm, he invented the pendulum, and applied its use to clockmaking. This was his last achievement before, in 1642, he died. He had been born on the day of Michelangelo's death. And the day of his death also witnessed the birth of the great Sir Isaac Newton.

To the cathedral "dreamer" we owe almost wholly the telescope, microscope, thermometer and clock pendulum. To him, above all, we owe our knowledge of astronomy and of the earth's motion.

(Copyrighted.)

Just Before the Convention

Bitter Pre-convention Contest Justifies Breathless Interest.

Light Thrown Upon the Roosevelt Program

BOLT LIKELY

At no time since 1860 has the country awaited with so much concern the action of the national conventions. Certainly at no time since that memorable year has the pre-nomination contest been so spectacular and so bitter. And, now on the eve of the calling of the Republican Convention to order, the people throughout the country await the result with interest almost as breathless as if a real battle were going to be fought and the victory won by the force that could slay the most of its enemies.

During the last week there has been considerable maneuvering for advantage, and much has been said and done, with more or less insincerity, for psychological effect. The chief event worthy of this characterization was the appearance of Roosevelt himself on the scene, Saturday, to take personal charge of his forces in order to make sure that the nomination would be "tendered him." Of course it had been known for some time by all who know Mr. Roosevelt that he would be present.

Simultaneously with his arrival the national committee completed its work of passing upon the 254 contests, the Committee, out of the 254, according to Roosevelt only 19, thus making his instructed vote 430 and placing in the Taft column 235, making his instructed vote 436, not enough in either instance to give a nomination on the first ballot, but it is understood that at least 80 of the 90 New York votes are for Taft, which would raise his total to 516. And it is claimed by Taft headquarters that there are enough more votes uninstructed that are pledged to nominate him on the first ballot.

Significant insight is given to the methods of the Roosevelt forces in the fact that, while 15 of the 52 members of the national committee were pronounced Roosevelt supporters, they voted with the majority of the committee in almost every instance in seating the Taft delegates, Senator Borah taking the lead and declaring that in the Indiana case, sighted so often by Roosevelt himself as an example of the method of Taft in willfully robbing him, there was not the slightest evidence in support of the Roosevelt claims. And that the grounds for the contests in most of the other cases were practically as flimsy as evidenced by the fact, as above stated, that the Roosevelt contingent voted against them.

The Roosevelt program has more light thrown upon it by a confession in one of the Munsey papers in Washington. Mr. Munsey being one of the chief backers of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign. The following is the justification given of the methods pursued and the contests instituted: "It was necessary for the Roosevelt people to start contests on these early Taft selections in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand in the game. A table showing Taft 150; Roosevelt, 19; contested, none, would not be very much calculated to inspire confidence; whereas one showing Taft, 23, Roosevelt, 19; contested 127 looked very different. This is the whole story."

The contests were instituted then for "psychological effect, and the great cry of steam roller, when the committee was not psychologically affected, was a further attempt at psychological effect. And what the result will be, it will take only a few more days to disclose.

It should be noted, however, that, while Mr. Roosevelt's contingent of the committee was deciding with the majority that the contests were trumped up, he himself continued his thunderings from Oyster Bay, and abated not in his declarations that he was being ruthlessly and criminally robbed.

There is much talk about a compromise candidate, and Justice Hughes is the only man prominently spoken of in this connection. Some weeks ago Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would be the compromise candidate, and last week President Taft, in great assurance of success, declared that he would be the compromise candidate. And it would seem that he has the advantage.

Another serious feature of the situation is the threat from Roosevelt quarters of a bolt, and the widespread belief is that, just as in the state conventions the friends of the rough-rider would not acknowledge defeat and instituted contests though overwhelmingly outnumbered, so it will be in the national convention. What a bolt bodes for the party it is not hard to see.

And what is in store if either Roosevelt or Taft is regularly nominated is not hard to predict. If the Democratic Convention proves level headed enough to take advantage of a great opportunity; something that the Republicans seem to be trusting it not to do, and that it surely will not do if it nominates Speaker Clark.

Before this letter is read in The Citizen much history may have been made in Chicago—the life or death of the Republican party may be sealed.

LESSONS OF TITANIC DISASTER

W. R. Belknap, Berea Trustee, in
"Hardware Reporter."

All that a man hath will be given in exchange for his life. The great ocean disaster whose frightful extent has been borne in upon us by the messages from ships that pass in the night and the story of survivors, has driven everything else out of our minds. The course of markets, ordinary vocations and daily diversions of life seem trivial and insignificant compared with this great event.

The boat that was thought to be unsinkable proved to be as vulnerable as the wooden caravel or clipper built craft that used to traverse the Atlantic Ocean in the olden times. The wireless telegraph, while doing great work, was shown to be insufficient in its details. Practically the conduct of the vessel is in the hands of some irresponsible youth who can call down electricity from the clouds and yet render no account to mate or captain.

The insufficient number of lifeboats and rafts, under-equipment of instruments—all of the grewsome facts which have been brought out by the examinations of one kind and another—have gone to prove to us that we have yet much to learn and to do if we would show that respect for human life which we believe ought to exist.

The many deeds of heroism recounted in prose and verse were the reassuring features of the whole, but they do not bring the dead to life again, and those who mourn must go on mourning, as they realize the hopelessness of their case.

Those who were about to die, saluted; those who are still living may do more. They can lend generously of themselves in a whole-souled, widespread effort to uplift the people, whether in business or out of it—whether selling hardware or selling before the mast. Good will to Men. We can express this by helping instead of hindering; by leading instead of crowding; by reconciling instead of antagonizing; by praising instead of carping. This is our message to those of the press whose aim seems to be just the contrary—whose aim is apparently to set man against man—brother against brother. Peace on earth.

REVOLUTIONIZED SURGERY

It is hardly thinkable that the man who discovered antiseptic surgery, one of the greatest physical blessings ever bestowed upon the race, has just been gathered to his fathers. Sir Joseph Lister in his vigorous eighties went to sleep the other day under enduring glory as the discoverer of antiseptic surgery, through which more people have been saved by the surgeons from wounds in war and peace than through all the developments of surgical science for a hundred years. His king made Lister a baronet in recognition of his discovery, and the civilized world crowns him as a king in the realm of science, mercy and love. It is accorded few men so to contribute to physical happiness and longevity.—The Christian Herald.

DON'T EXPOSE CHILDREN TO DISEASE

In an article on the treatment of sick children in the March Woman's Home Companion, the author, Dr. Roger H. Bennett, a famous New York specialist on the diseases of children says:

"Never, never, never, expose the child to any contagious disease in order that he may have it once and be done with it. Even the so-called simple children's diseases, such as measles or whooping cough, have a death-rate that is appalling."

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Home Course In
Health CultureXIII.—Diet Hints For
the Home

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

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That all softening, overpowering knell.
The tocsin of the soul—the dinner bell.
—Byron.

Too often the "tocsin of the soul" invites us to the "tocsin" of the stomach. The pure food laws protect us in a great measure from poisonous foods, but they do not prevent us from manufacturing "toxins" or poisons in our own systems by our habits of eating.

It will be many long years before the last word has been said on dietetics, the vegetarians, nutarians, fruitarians, long chewsers and short chewsers to the contrary notwithstanding. Nevertheless a few general principles to which the everyday man may hold fast are pretty well established.

In trying to feed rationally it is well, as in other lines of effort, to have some ideal or standard, and so before considering the relative value of foods it is necessary to have a definite idea of what really constitutes a food. A food may be defined as a substance that—

First.—Is digestible and nonpoisonous.

Second.—Furnishes energy or building material to the body.

Third.—Varieties of Food.

Foods are divided chemically into two great classes, nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous.

The most important nitrogenous elements are known as proteids, of which the lean of meat and white of egg are



GOOD TEETH, NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL, ARE MORE NECESSARY THAN KNIVES AND FORKS.

examples. Some vegetables and grains also contain proteids, especially peas, beans, wheat, rye, corn, etc.

The non-nitrogenous elements are divided into fats, carbohydrates (sugars and starches) and salts.

In other words, we must find in our food the same elements that enter into the composition of the body.

The folly of trying to live on any one particular kind of food will be apparent to any one who familiarizes himself with the constitution of the body and its needs. The proteids are required for building material and energy, the carbohydrates and fats for storage and energy and the salts and mineral elements for building purposes and to assist in the chemical processes and exchanges going on in the body.

What Is Digestion?

Digestion is the process of transforming food elements into substances that can be absorbed into the blood through the walls of the digestive tract. If the digestive functions are paralyzed food taken into the stomach acts simply as a foreign body and causes irritation and finally, by its decomposition, poisoning.

The digestive processes are carried on by substances whose exact form and constitution are unknown, termed enzymes, or ferments.

But digestion does not begin in the stomach. The saliva contains a very important enzyme, ptyalin, which converts starch into malt sugar. The importance of thoroughly chewing all starch foods, such as cereals, vegetables, bread, pastry, potatoes, etc., will at once be apparent.

"Counting your chews," however, is not advised. The act of chewing should be natural and subconscious. If the attention is directed too closely to the mechanical act of chewing or, in fact, if the mind dwells too intently on the subject of digestion the normal functions are retarded. Count your chews some time and note if your jaws do not ache by the time you reach the twentieth. Count your steps in walking and note whether your limbs do not quickly tire.

If the internal activities of our bodies could be seen in their entirety, even for a few brief moments, it is probable that an unutterable weariness would oppress and stifle us.

Prolonged chewing of meat does not appear to be required. The favorable results from experimenting along this line are probably due to the fact that less meat was taken. The saliva does not digest meat. On the contrary, by prolonged chewing meat is thoroughly

saturated with the alkaline secretion of the mouth, which would appear to render it less digestible in the stomach, where digestion can only operate in an acid medium. A good plan to follow is to chew cereals, vegetables, bread, potatoes, pastry and all starchy foods until they disappear down the gullet. This requires no mental effort, and the best possible results will follow. Food eaten in this fashion is more pleasing to the palate, and that itself is stimulating to all the digestive functions.

Stomach Digestion.

The stomach enzyme is "pepsin," which converts proteids into soluble substances called peptones. The digestion of starchy foods is checked in the stomach by the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice, but the starch digestion is resumed in the small intestine.

Intestinal Digestion.

Here it is acted upon by several enzymes, which complete starch digestion and also convert ordinary cane sugar into grape sugar.

Proteid digestion also proceeds in the intestines, and fats are digested and emulsified so that they can be absorbed.

As previously stated, all these food elements are required either for energy, building material, storage or to carry on the chemical and physical exchanges in the tissues. During these processes the food elements are broken up and many of them literally burned or oxidized, just as a candle burns, with the formation of carbon dioxide and water.

A great deal of scientific experiment has been conducted to accurately determine the most satisfactory dietary for man. The subject is too complex to be minutely discussed in this paper, and such discussion would only confuse without benefiting the average man. We may trust science to solve this problem as it has solved others and in the meantime enjoy our meals without worrying about them so long as we avoid some of the more prominent dietetic errors.

Diet Hints.

First as to meat consumption: Meat is not a poison. There is no need to shudder every time you indulge in a beefsteak. On the other hand, it is known to contain certain substances, extractives which if taken in excess may throw an extra burden on the kidneys and which seem to have some influence in causing a gouty condition.

Meat is palatable and easy to prepare; consequently there is a tendency to overindulge in it. There is a well grounded belief among medical men that meat once a day is sufficient, especially during middle life and old age. Where gout, rheumatism or kidney trouble exists meat should be sparingly taken. In such conditions light meats are less harmful and boiled meats better than roasted or broiled. Fried meat is a dietetic atrocity, even for the strongest stomach.

Value of Vegetable Diet.

Many vegetables are rich in proteids and from a chemical standpoint quite as nutritious as meat. But here is where the rub comes in—a food must be digestible or its proteid contents are valueless. "Boston baked beans" are rich in proteids, but a steady diet of that delectable dainty would be a severe test for some stomachs.

Vegetables as a class contain a great deal of cellulose and fiber which cannot be digested. This serves a useful purpose, as it stimulates the action of the intestines. By increasing the proportion of vegetables in the diet as middle age approaches and the vital activities begin to slow down the proteid elements in the food are reduced and there is less burden laid upon kidneys and arteries.

Fats and sugar are energy producers and very valuable foods for this purpose. Taken in excess, however, they interfere with digestion and may prove especially harmful in obesity, gout, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Sugar is likely to cause acid dyspepsia if taken too freely and in concentrated form.

Fat retards the secretion of gastric juice. Greasy fried foods are for this reason objectionable.

Alcohol produces energy, but at a high cost. It may be excluded from consideration as a food, since it is injurious to the body cells.

The Measure of Food Energy.

It seems hardly proper to close this article without a reference to the famous "calorie." This is the amount of heat required to raise one liter of water 1 degree centigrade. It is the unit of food energy and is used in stating the amount of heat any particular food will give when burned.

According to authorities who are not extremists, a man weighing 155 pounds, moderately active, requires about 2,800 calories. This would be represented by the following:

Bread, one pound; meat, four ounces; egg, four ounces (two small ones); cheese, two ounces; potatoes, one pound; butter or fat, two ounces; milk, one-quarter pint; sugar, one-half ounce; tea, coffee.

Summary.

Good teeth, natural or artificial, are more necessary than knives and forks. Eat slowly, chew starchy foods thoroughly, eat meat once a day, water in moderation at meals, freely between meals, less meat and sweets and more vegetables at middle life. Do not worry about your food; do not eat when very tired; do not exercise just after eating. A mixed diet is best unless disease calls for special diet; avoid strange, weird diet fads; more muscular work calls for more food, especially fats and sugars; less muscular work, less food; moderate eating for brain work; neither starvation nor gluttony is in accord with science and common sense.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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BEREA 1:04 p. m. 3:53 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

A PLEA

We have heard a number of complaints recently from subscribers and some others in Berea that we have failed to make mention of the coming and going of their friends. And, no doubt, this is true, for, try as best we can to watch the trains and to know what is going on in every home in the community, there is much that escapes us. But, really, we would shift the blame. Our subscribers and other friends should co-operate with us and should drop in the postoffice a note giving the names of their visitors, the length of time they are expected to stay or have stayed, where they live, etc. There are a few people in Berea who do this and it is always appreciated. Will others not do likewise, or, at least, if they cannot find the time to do so, be charitable in their thoughts of us. We want the local news and do all we can to get it. Co-operation is what we plead for.

The first installment of our great story "Freckles" this week. See page 6. Don't fail to read it.

Pres. Frost left for Ypsilanti, Mich., Monday, to give the commencement address at the State Normal School. Before his return, which will be Friday noon, he will visit in Detroit.

"Banner Bargain Day" June 26th. Special sale on ready-made skirts.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Hubbard of Pittsburg, Pa., visited in Berea, Saturday and Sunday. Dr. Hubbard preached a most interesting sermon at the Union church, Sunday morning. He is a brother to Dr. W. A. Hubbard of Auburn, N. Y., who was here only a short time ago.

Have you seen Welch's new fence at 25 cents per rod?

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Logsdon returned, Monday, after having visited with Mrs. Logsdon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Treadway of Paint Lick, and Mr. Logsdon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Logsdon of Brassfield, for the last ten days.

Judge Lewis of Hyden spent the latter part of last week with his family who live on Chestnut St.

Better refrigerators, ice cream freezers and water coolers at Chrisman's.

THE RACKET STORE

MRS. EARLY

Split wood for sale. College Farm office.

Miss Lillian Bowman, of Bakersville, N. C., who was in school here the past year, after spending a week with relatives, Mr. J. C. Bowman and family, left last Thursday for Dallas, Texas, where she will spend the summer with her brother Dr. Homer Bowman.

Prof. John F. Smith, who was called home for a few days on account of the sickness of his father returned, Saturday night, and left again, Monday, for Maryville, Tenn., where he will spend several days.

The only real up to date line of buggies in Madison County, now at Welch's.

Dr. W. N. Craig spent last Tuesday with his family at Stanford.

Mr. B. M. Williams is attending the summer school of the E. K. S. N. at Richmond. Mrs. Williams left, Tuesday, for Cartersville to spend several weeks with relatives.

Prof. Wren Grinstead, a teacher in the E. K. S. N. visited Prof. C. D. Lewis, Monday.

Do you need a skirt? You can get one at a great bargain, on June 26th, at Mrs. S. R. Baker's.

The Messrs. C. C. Anderson, Letcher Gabbard and Jesse Baird, students of the college department are now studying agriculture in the Summer School of the South at Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. F. E. Matheny and little son left, on the early morning train, Monday, for Beech City, Ohio, where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Matheny's parents, Mr. and Mrs. McClellan Harrold.

House cleaning is now in full blast and don't forget the new furnishings at Welch's.

The Misses Delphine Dunker, Margaret Shumaker and Myrtle Starns, who were sent as delegates by the Berea Y. W. C. A. to the conference held at Black Mountain, N. C., returned last Saturday. There were more than 200 girls at the conference this year and it is reported to have been a success in every way. The girls not only enjoyed the many lectures and many new acquaintances but were inspired and helped by the beautiful scenery which the mountains of western N. C. afforded, the country which is known as "The Land of the Sky."

Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts left, to-day, for a vacation. Dr. Roberts goes to Pittsburg, Pa., to be with friends and relatives where he will remain for two weeks, while Mrs. Roberts will spend some time at Rochester, N. Y. She visits her daughter who goes to Europe this summer.

The following young men left on the midnight train, Friday, for Black Mountain, N. C., to attend the Y. M. C. A. conference which is being held there from the 15th to 23rd of this month: Glenn Porter, Paul Fagan, Oscar Robinson, Randolph Seiders, Dwight Willett.

Miss Esther Temenbaum of Cincinnati, Ohio, on her way to Charleston, W. Va., to attend the wedding of one of her friends, is visiting Miss Freda Roesche this week.

Mr. Dean Slagle, until recently chief clerk in The Citizen office who is now making a trip through Tennessee and Virginia, writes from Bristol that the prospects are good for several students next year from that place.

FOR SALE: A fine milk cow. Call at Pres. Frost's residence.

Mr. Arvid Siler, a former employee of The Citizen, is spending the summer at his new home in Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. Fay Hanson went with a large crowd from Richmond last week on a trip to Mammoth Cave.

Miss Florence Spink, a sister of Mr. M. L. Spink, is making an extended visit at his home here.

Mr. J. K. Baker and family and Mr. John Gabbard, left, Monday, on a fishing trip to Valley View.

New Perfection Oil cookers and the "Boss oven with the window" at Chrisman's.

Miss Louise Frey left last Saturday for her home at Liberty, where she will spend the summer with her parents.

Mr. Aden Ogg who has been at Lincoln Memorial University during the year is at home for the summer.

Mrs. Cook was visited last week by her brother, Mr. Graves, and his wife of Livingston.

Welch's fertilizer has just what your soil needs, and saves you money at \$20 per ton.

Mrs. DeGroot has been spending several days at Mr. Dan Clink's place at Kerby Knob.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean spent from Saturday until Monday with friends at Wagersville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bardette have been spending several days at their bungalow on the mountain.

Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Reed are occupying the Burdette house on Chestnut St.

One four room house for sale or rent in west end of Berea. See P. L. Nash.

Vernon Wheelon, a former student of Berea, who is at present engineer in the Customs House Power Plant, New York, and student in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, is spending ten days with his mother, Mrs. Whyland of the Hart neighborhood.

Prof. J. W. Dinsmore on his way to Oskosh, Wis., where he will spend the summer, stopped off at Chicago to attend the national convention.

Miss Hilda Welch returned from the Gibson Infirmary, Sunday, much improved.

Nine buggies sold at Welch's on "Buggy Day" shows what the people think of good buggies.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. Bert Codrington, Mrs. Ed Bingham and little daughter, Ruth, motored to Richmond, Saturday afternoon. They report a fine time. Mrs. Jackson who has been in bad health so long is improving.

Mr. H. E. Taylor left, Monday, for Valparaiso, Ind., on business in the interest of the college.

Mr. W. F. Kidd has sold his Livery to Parks Bros. and henceforth will be engaged only in the automobile business.

Miss Editha Lou Speer left, Tuesday morning, for New York City, where she will spend the summer.

BIG EVENTS OF THIS SEASON

Richmond Chautauqua, June 27th to July 4th.

Thursday afternoon, 27th—A Lesson to the Nation—Judge A. Z. Blair. Friday afternoon—The Modern Mormon Kingdom—Senator Frank J. Canon.

Saturday afternoon—The Man against the Mass.—Frank Dixon.

Sunday afternoon—A Message from Kansas—Ex-Governor E. W. Hoch. Monday afternoon—Kyri and his Band.

Tuesday afternoon—Traitors to Justice—Judge Marcus Cavanaugh.

Wednesday afternoon—Anita Ladies' Orchestra.

Thursday afternoon, the 4th—Patriotic Program.

RECREATION, FELLOWSHIP, ENTERTAINMENT.

Let everybody be there.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to tender my most sincere thanks to my neighbors and friends for the care and helpfulness shown my wife during her illness.

No people were ever more willing and ready to administer to the wants of the sick than were they.

I also wish to thank the physicians and nurse for their heroic efforts to save her life, realizing, as I do, that everything was done that could be done, but death was inevitable, and I feel that she is now with the blessed.

I pray for all those who helped to lighten my burdens, the choicest blessings, and, encouraged by their helpfulness, I shall endeavor to raise my little ones to be noble men and women.

(Signed) William Isaacs.

REFRIGERATORS

Are now on display at Welch's Furniture and Rug Department. All sizes and prices.

WELCH'S

Judge Coyle made a business trip to Richmond last Friday.

FOR SALE: 4 foot wire fencing at 25 cents per rod at Welch's.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius gave a delightful birthday dinner last Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Cornelius' little niece, Marjorie Horn, of Petaluna, Cal. Those who enjoyed the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Horn, Herbert and Marjorie Horn, Grace Cornelius and Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius.

Mr. Thos. Terry of Jetts Creek, Ky., is visiting in town this week.

Miss Nevada Hanna left, Wednesday, for Richmond where she will spend some few days with Mr. Dan H. Breck.

Mr. J. W. Horn and family after visiting with Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius for several days left, Wednesday, for Akron, Ohio, where they will visit relatives for several days. From there they will go to their home in Petaluna, Cal.

CARD OF THANKS

In behalf of myself as well as of the officers and trustees of the college, I wish to thank the citizens of Berea for their very prompt and generous response to the call for subscriptions for our hoped-for Kentucky Hall. It is gratifying to know that our neighbors understand so fully the real needs of the institution and appreciate so heartily the important work it is doing for the people of this region. We shall do our best to hasten subscriptions in Madison County and other parts of the state so that this much needed building may be begun as soon as possible.

Faithfully yours, Wm. Goodell Frost.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Sunday School of the Union church will take place on Saturday, the 22nd. All members of the Home Department, are urged to be present, also, all members of the church congregation. Meet at the Parish House at 9:00 o'clock. The picnic will take place on the college campus. This is close, that all may be able to be present. Bring your basket and your family. Come and have a good time.

AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS ONLY

Kidd and Cornelison will in the future give the automobile business their exclusive attention. The old stand, Telephone No. 22.

SUMMER OFFICE HOURS

President's office (kept by his secretary), 10 to 11 daily.

Secretary's office, 10 to 12 daily.

Treasurer's office, 10 to 12 daily.

Registrar's office 10 to 12 daily—3 to 4, except Wednesday and Saturday.

Dean of Labor, 11 to 12 daily.

Library, 2 to 5 Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.—6:30 to 8:30 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Co-operative Store, 10 to 11 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to extend to my friends and neighbors my heartfelt thanks for their kindness, shown through the illness and death of my dear wife.

W. T. King.

ICE CREAM, SHERBETS and ICES

SOLD IN BULK AND SERVED AT MY DRUG STORE

Phone your order

G. E. PORTER, Ph. G.

Phone 10 - - - - - Berea, Ky.

AS BAD AS THAT?

Are Kentuckians Willing to Be "Tail Eanders?"

FINE CATTLE AND CHILDREN.

One Man to Care For Seven Jersey Heifers and One Teacher For Thirty-six, Sixty and Even a Hundred Pupils.

I had known for a long time that Kentucky's standing in matters educational was very low. I had known that she was in the grip of illiteracy, with all its attendant evils, but I had hardly expected to find such a large number of her rural population willing simply "to let things go." One day while chatting with a member of a county board of education in a rich county he happened to say:

"I tell you, I've been interested in education, mightily interested, for a long time. I've been on this board for mighty nigh ten year."

"I am delighted to hear you say that you are interested." I hastened to reply, "for you know Kentucky stands thirty-ninth in the list of the states when it comes to education. That's not very far from the end of the list. We need men like you to help us keep things moving."

The old gentleman stroked his grizzled beard thoughtfully, and I felt certain that I had made a vivid impression. A smile, a very small smile, wrinkled the corners of his eyes as he said quietly:

"I reckon you forgot one thing in this whole business—somebody's got to be 'tail eanders,' ain't they?"

I had a glimpse of rural Kentucky's attitude toward education.

Cattle and Children. I was tired and discouraged after days of school inspection in Jefferson county, so I had decided to take a day off and visit the State Fair and see the sights.

"Blue ribbon?" I asked the man wearing a broad smile as he came down the main roadway.

"You bet!" he exclaimed. He caught sight of my camera and continued, "Don't you want to take a snapshot of my heifer?"

As he turned the splendid young animal into position for a photograph I had a chance to look her over carefully. I was certain she was of royal blood, for her horns looked like polished ebony, and her toe nails had been



ONE OF THE SEVEN HEIFERS.

manicured that morning. When she was led to the barn near by I knew she was a royal princess, for the stable boy was waiting to throw her opera cloak over her and lead her to her stall. "How many heifers have you here?" I asked the stable boy when he had finished bedding her down.

"I have my hands full this time," he exclaimed. "I have seven to take care of. That's about the limit when you are doing the State Fair, all right."

I left the barn and went out into the roadway to think. I recalled vividly a school visited only the day before where a young man in Jefferson county was striving to handle thirty-six boys and girls in all eight grades and another school where a tired woman worried with sixty-five. I have seen 100 in one room.

The roadway was crowded with splendid, healthy boys and girls, brown with the kisses of a summer sun. They were laughing and chattering, full to



THIRTY-SIX BOYS AND GIRLS FOR ONE TEACHER.

overflowing with the zest of living. Watching them as they passed, I thought:

"Goodness! What is the matter with our old commonwealth when the stockmen all know that it takes one man to handle seven Jersey heifers in a state fair and they do not know that one teacher cannot possibly handle from thirty to seventy young animals and have them in condition to take prizes in the show ring of life?" I felt that the children of Kentucky were not getting a fair, square deal.

HOUSE PARTY

Mr. Floyd Hieatt delightfully entertained for a few days at his beautiful country home five miles from Winchester on the Booneboro Pike, a number of his college friends consisting of the Misses Freda Roesche, Mary Siler, Hannah Harper, Virginia Lisle and Lucy Smith, the Messrs. Fleming Griffith, Glen Porter, Crampton Lott and Arvid Siler.

On the evening of their arrival they were most pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Lisle. The evening was spent very happily in meeting the young people and in games, and later dainty refreshments were served.

The remaining days were spent in feasting, horse-back riding, fishing, many trips to town and a theater party. They also visited the old fort grounds at Booneboro and Lock No. 10 near by.

The party separated, Monday, for their various summer pleasures and duties, and will long remember the pleasant week and the kind hospitality shown by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hieatt, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Hieatt and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogers.

WHAT TO WEAR

Walk-Over Shoes for Men

This Spring?

What Color? What Cloth? What Style?

?

Let Us Help You Decide

Buster Brown Shoes FOR Boys and Girls

You will find it so easy and satisfactory to make your decision from our Elegant New Spring Styles. Every one admires the beautiful styles and marvels at the attractive prices we are offering. Your new suit will surely come from here if you see the elegant garments and try them on. We are ready to show you the best values you can get anywhere. Merchandise of quality at fair prices.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Ma's Chickens

By Byron Williams



When mi Ma feeds thee Chickens
in thee Early light of Morn,
they gobble up a peck or two
of Pa's Expensive Corn—
but when it comes 2 selling Eggs,
ma carries them 2 town
and charges Pa with evry Cent
of trade she gits from Brown!

and when thee Nabors cum 2 call,
er folks from out of Town,
ma gits her chicken book 2 set
a Few Moar fingers down,
and then she tells them what She's Made
and they say: "Mercy Ma!"
Ma allus fails 2 figger what
thee Corn is costin! Gee!

thee Prechur cum 2 dine with us
and Ma she cooks a chick.
He asks thee Blessing, and pa sez
fer him 2 Naim his pick!
he sez: "thee brest is allus good."
I git thee NECK fer mine—
and then mi Ma she TELLS HIM, 2,
and he sez: "Ain't that fine!"

then Pa he riggles in his chair,
but does not say a Word!
I eat mi neck and fer a time
it seems I have not heard.
And then I tell thee Prechur,
seeing father so forlorn,
that Pa woud make more dough than
that a Selling ma the Corn!

The Substitute.

He had no children and no home,
No wife to love had he—
And this is why he hoarded coin
With marked propensity.

It took the place of wife and child,
A passion wild and strong.
At night the miser conned his gold
And heaped his treasure long.

His heart grew cold and stern his mien,
He lost his friends beside,
And one chill day, amid his gold,
The grasping fellow died!

His relatives in distant states
Came on to squeeze a tear,
But not a living soul was sad
And some were glad, I fear.

The gold he sold his heart to gain
Is squandered now and spent,
One heir is busted fast, they say,
And t'other badly bent!

One staged a play and sunk his share
The other played the board—
Twist drink, amitties and bets,
They spent his clinking hoard.

And thus we learn his money brought
But bitterness and pain.
The moral is, a wife and home
Are better far than gain!

—Byron Williams.

WANTED—HOME FOR CHILDREN

The Kentucky Children's Home Society has a great many little people needing homes. They have quite a number of attractive babies, as well as older children of both sexes up to 13 and 14 years of age.

The children are expected to be treated as members of the family, sent to School, Sunday School, etc. We only place our children with Christian families.

If any of the readers of this paper can give a child such a home and would like to take a child to raise, if they will write to the Kentucky Children's Home Society, No. 1086 Baxter Ave., Louisville, Ky., they will take the matter up with them.

Why are people so aware of their sensitiveness to the color of furniture and wall-paper, and so blind to the effect of the color of artificial light on the feelings? Really, a mellow light and an agreeable lampshade go far toward making the evening restful and cheerful and cozy. Crude illumination is irritating.

HOWARD—MUNCY

Mr. Simon Muncy, a well known young man of Berea, and Miss Lorena Howard, a student of the College department last year, were quietly married at the home of Prof. May by Secretary Morton last Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They have moved in the property known as the Frank Blazer place on Forest St. We congratulate them and wish them a most prosperous and useful life.

"THE LORD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER"



Revised List of Berea Subscribers to Kentucky Hall.

Adams, Miss Mary M.
Adams, Wallace
Adams, W. E.
Ambrose, B. P.
Ambrose, J. L.
Baker, Charlotte
Baker, J. K.
Baker, J. R.
Baker, S. R.
Baker, Mrs. S. R.
Bales, John
Barber, Hal
Benge, Willard
Best, Dr. Wm. G.
Bicknell, W. H.
Bogie, Walker
Bowling, M. D.
Browning, Jacob F.
Burdette, C. H.
Burnett, Mrs. Addie
Chasteen, John
Chasteen, N. B.
Chrisman, R. H.
Clark, T. A.
Clark, S. P.
Clarkston, J. D.
Coddington, B.
Combs, S. B.
Combs, T.
Cook, M. A.
Cook, Thos.
Coyle, Judge T. J.
Coyle, E. F.
Coyle, J. C.
Coyle, J. M., Jr.
Coyle, N. J.
Coyle, R. R.
Creech, Samuel
Dalton, J. E.
Dean, John F.
DeGroot, Mrs.
Dizney, E. F.
Doe, R. B.
Duncan, Mrs. W. H.
Early, Mrs. J. M.
Easley, J.
Ely, H. C.
Erwin, Chester D.
Farmer, W. E.
Fay, Anna H.
Felton, Geo. H.
Felton, G. W.
Gabbard, A. P.
Gabbard, B. H.
Gabbard, E. B.
Gabbard, M. H.
Galloway, W. G.
Gay, Mayor, J. L.
Gillen, Mrs. R. P.
Golden, A. L.
Golden, H.
Gott, D. M.
Guinn, J. F.
Hall, Geo. P.
Hanson, Mrs. E. L.
Hanson, S. G.
Hanson, Sally Pearl
Hardin, Bettie
Harrison, B. F.
Harrison, J. G.
Harrison, W. L.
Hatfield, Wm.
Hayes, W. O.
Hays, Frank.
Hazelwood, H.
Henderson, O. D.
Holliday, Judge.
Isaacs, A.
Jackson, Mrs. J. H.
Jackson, W. T.
Jones, Henry
Jones, Mrs. Laura
Kelly, Wright
Ketch, Henry F.
Kennedy, Ashford
Kimberlain, Levi
King, Serilda
Kinnard, T. J.
Lake, W. B.
Lewis, Bettie P.
Lewis, S. C.
Lewis, U. H.
Linville, J. T.
Lowen, Sudie
Maupin, F. C.
Miller, A. J.
Minter, A. T.
Moore, Alex
Moore, Etta
Moore, R. M.
Muncy, Henry
Muncy Hezekiah

Muncy John
Muncy, Simon
Nash, P. L.
Neeley, Emma
Ogg, C. I.
Park Bros.
Pitts, J. B.
Pitts, J. L.
Porter, Wm. H.
Powell, W. R.
Preston, Frank
Pullins, D. C.
Ramsey, A. P.
Ramsey, M. B.
Reed, G. B., Jr.
Reynolds, G. W.
Richardson, H. K.
Richardson, J. B.
Ritter, T. V.
Roberts, U. B.
Robinson, Bertha
Robinson, Chas.
Robinson, C. H.
Robinson, E. L.
Robinson, Thos. A.
Rutherford, J. S.
Rutherford, Roy
Rutherford, Rufus
Scrivner, J. Q.
Seale, S. R.
Shearer, A. L.
Short, A. H.
Shupe, Josephine
Smith, Emma
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt
Spink, M. L.
Stephens, J. W.
Swinford, L. F.
Thacker, G. W.
Thompson, Geo. T.
Todd, J. E.
Todd, R. W.
Todd, W. A.
VanWinkle, A. E.
VanWinkle, Burgett
Wagers, Jas. S.
Walden, W. B.
Watts, Mrs. A.
Welch, D. N.
Winkler, W. C.
Wooten, H. C.
Worford, E. C.
Wyatt, U. S., Mr. and Mrs.
Wynn, E. C.
Additional Names.
Blanton, W. J.
Dooley, W. I.
French, Caleb.
Hill, H. H.
Howard, Geo.
McGuffey, Wm.
Miller, Fred
Tatum, W. J.
Walker, Raymond
Walker, Rose.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Prof. Robertson was in Lexington on Thursday the 13th, attending the summer meeting of the Executive Board of the Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor for Kentucky. The meeting was exceptionally well attended and the greater part of the day was spent in careful consideration of the work and of plans for the year.

Among the important matters provided for was a traveling secretary to be in the field most of the year. The watchword for the present is greater efficiency in organization and the work of the secretary is to be mainly along this line. There is need of better organization in each local society and in the grouping of Societies into districts. A stand was also taken for greater attention in the purposes of the society to the various lines of social service. It may not be known to many that the Kentucky Endeavor leads all the states in its work for the young men and women in the prisons. The recent introduction of Sunday baseball and moving picture entertainments on Sunday has interfered somewhat with the work of the society and this was a prominent subject of discussion.

It was also the sense of the meeting that the temperance movement is at present time the one that makes for good citizenship and that special attention should be given to that. The committee on Good Citizenship was made to include temperance.

A new movement of great significance was the provision for sending visiting delegates to the Conventions of the Epworth League and the Baptist Young Peoples' Union with the purpose of creating a more friendly cooperation among all of the young peoples' societies and lessening the denominational lines. The initiative in this was taken by a member of the Board who is himself a member of the Epworth League.

The president of the State organization is Mr. Martin of Nicholasville, an energetic young business man, and the secretary is Mrs. C. F. Evans of Lexington, a young woman who gives to the work a great deal of time and exertion purely as a service to young people of the state.

The next convention of the Society will be held at Mt. Sterling in May of 1913. As this is in Eastern Kentucky the readers of The Citizen should be especially interested in it and look forward to attending and extending the work of this society more widely among the young people of Eastern Kentucky.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY

While out driving yesterday afternoon on the Big Hill pike the Misses Freda Roesche, Viola Click and Esther Tennenbaum were thrown from a buggy, their horse having taken fright at the breaking of a shaft.

The accident occurred about one and a half miles from town, the horse running into town, having broken loose from the buggy.

Miss Roesche was not hurt, but the Misses Click and Tennenbaum had to be carried into town. They were taken to the hospital and their injuries immediately attended to.

NEW EDITOR

We are in receipt this week of the first copy in a long while of the Harlan Enterprise, and note the new editor's introduction. Mr. Clark is by no means a stranger to Berea and The Citizen, having been a Berea student and having worked a number of years in the Printing Department and on The Citizen. And we predict from him success with the Enterprise.

Harlan needs a good paper, and we believe Mr. Clark will be able to fulfill that need. The county is in the throes of development just now and more than ever before needs the benefits of sane advice, editorially and otherwise, and there is no better avenue of approach to the hearts of the people than through the press. The Enterprise is no doubt aware of the splendid opportunity that is before it.

A FLY CATECHISM

The following questions and answers were prepared by the Indiana state board of health and have been widely copied. The school board of Asheville, N. C., caused them to be pasted in the spelling books used in the graded schools of the city:

Where is the fly born? In manure and filth.

Where does the fly live? In every kind of filth.

Is anything too filthy for the fly to eat? No.

Where does he go when he leaves the surface closet and the manure pile and the spittoon? Into the kitchen and dining room.

What does he do there? He walks on the bread, fruit and vegetables. He wipes his feet on the butter and bathes in the milk.

Does the fly visit the patient sick with typhoid fever, consumption and cholera infantum? He does, and he may call on you next.

Is the fly dangerous? He is man's worst pest and more dangerous than wild beasts or rattlesnakes. He carries typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint. How? On his wings and hairy feet. What is his correct name? Typhoid fly.

Did he ever kill any one? He killed more American soldiers during the Spanish-American war than did the bullets of the Spaniards.

Where are the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint? Where there are the most flies.

Where are the most flies? Where there is the most filth.

Why should we kill the fly? Because he may kill us.

When shall we kill the fly? Kill him before he gets wings. Kill him when he is a maggot in the manure pile. Kill him while he is in the egg state.

How? Keep the stables dry and clean and don't allow any manure to stay on the premises longer than one week. Have all other filth and trash accumulating on your premises removed or burned at least once a week.

If your neighbor fails to comply with these rules and allows flies to breed on his premises to visit you, screen your doors and windows and keep them out.

MISS MABEL BOARDMAN



Miss Boardman, the head of the American Red Cross, presided at the International Red Cross conference in Washington.

FARM FOR SALE

86½ acres of land for sale in Garrard County, near Wallace, Ky., will sell for \$55 per acre and give possession Jan. 1, 1913. This is a great bargain.

D. N. Welch, Berea, Ky.

Bargains! Bargains!

Clothing for Men
Clothing for Boys
Shoes---The Best Quality

MEAL and FLOUR

The Best at the Lowest Prices in Town

Bacon and Lard All Good Things to Eat
Special Prices in Quantities

R. J. ENGLE & SON,

Phone 60

Berea, Kentucky

Home Town Helps

RULE FOR PRUNING SHRUBS

Operation Should Be Performed After They Flower, Except in Case of Hydrangeas.

All flowering shrubs but hydrangeas should be pruned after they flower. Most people who spoil the flowering shrubs do so because they prune them at the wrong time of the year.

The expert gardener who really knows what he wants, and how to attain it, can prune at any time of the year, but for the inexperienced amateur it is wise to follow this safe rule—prune after flowering. This is stating the idea in the shortest terms, and in practice is the same as the rule commonly given, viz., to prune spring flowering shrubs in the early summer, and the late flowering kinds, like the hydrangeas, in the winter.

Pruning is done for three definite objects: First, to keep the bushes in proper shape; secondly, to keep them within bounds; thirdly, to insure an abundance of bloom next year. These three objects can be attained at the same time, but generally the third feature is sacrificed to the other two. The broad principle to observe is to remove all branches which have flowered. This causes other buds to push out and the new wood is made for the next crop of flowers. All dead wood or overcrowded branches will of course be removed in the ordinary course of events.

All the common or popular spring blooming shrubs flower from buds made on the shoots of the previous year; they have the buds all ready to develop as soon as there is sufficient warmth. By pruning as soon as flowering is done room is made for a full growth of the new shoot which will flower next season. These shoots are strengthened by this exposure to plenty of light and air, and are in every way better. Moreover, the amateur can see just what he is doing.

The expert horticulturist, who can tell the old wood from the new, will prune in winter or early spring, and be quite successful, and he will get a more profuse blooming.—Garden and Farm Almanac.

TRAINS ITS CITY OFFICIALS

Dusseldorf, One of Germany's Municipalities, Establishes a New Kind of School.

Dusseldorf, one of the conspicuously well groomed cities of Germany—and for that matter of the world—has established a precedent that may be followed to great advantage in America. It has established a college for the instruction of municipal officials who have a real career open for them in that city and country.

According to advices from Germany, although her cities, perhaps, have the best public officials in any nation, the recent development of municipal policies has proved that even in this field further instruction is necessary. The rapid growth of German communities has forced many of their officials into spheres of greater responsibility than they faced at the time they entered office, and it is, therefore, incumbent upon them—especially those who hold higher and more responsible posts—to study in order to fulfill the duties connected with executive positions. And to their credit it must be said

that they are eager for instruction.

Dusseldorf has conceived a plan under which a special school for the higher municipal officials has been established. This institution of learning, standing absolutely under the control of the municipality, opened on October 30. Its courses are intended to cover two semesters of three months' lecture periods each, at the end of which the students will have to undergo a graduating examination. The course of study will cover all phases of municipal law; the modern problems in the life of the city, such as labor and social questions; the relief of the poor, public sanitation, the organization of city government and city charters.—Christian Science Monitor.

Cultivating the Back Yard.

Of course even the cultivation of as small a plot as a back yard necessitates the expenditure of a certain amount of time and labor and a certain amount of thought. There are back yards whose soil is not suited to every kind of crop. Sometimes it consists of red clay. Sometimes it contains rubbish—tin cans and broken glass and ashes and plaster and chunks of brick. But there are few back yards utterly hopeless, and the greater the difficulty in converting them from ugliness to beauty, the greater the credit and the satisfaction. If one cannot or does not want to grow a crop of vegetables in his back yard, at least he may sow sod and a few flowers. If they are only sunflowers they will be better than nothing.

Aid Spokane Poor With Gardens.

To enable the poor to aid themselves in securing a food supply the Spokane (Wash.) city council has made arrangements for the free plowing of back yards and vacant lots for those who wish to raise vegetables and grain. Several hundred vacant lots will be donated by real estate dealers for the gardens.

How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Q Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Q Make this community buy more.

Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

Q That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT—CALL ON US

(Copyright, 1908, by W. B. G.)

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PROMPT DELIVERY

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Coyle Building, Main St.

Phone 57.

BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Mowing Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and Groceries

Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call

MAIN STREET, near Bank



FRECKLES

By
Gene Stratton-
Porter

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& CO.

PROLOGUE.

This romance of Freckles and the Angel of the Limberlost is one of the most novel, entertaining, wholesome and fascinating stories that have come from the pen of an American author in many years. The characters in this sylvan tale are:

- Freckles, a plucky waif who guards the Limberlost timber leases and dreams of angels.

- The Swamp Angel, in whom Freckles' sweetest dream materializes.

McLean, a member of a lumber company, who befriends Freckles.

Mrs. Duncan, who gives mother love and a home to Freckles.

Duncan, head teamster of McLean's timber gang.

The Bird Woman, who is collecting camera studies of birds for a book.

Lord and Lady O'More, who come from Ireland in quest of a lost relative.

The Man of Affairs, brusque of manner, but big of heart.

Wessner, a timber thief who wants rascality made easy.

Black Jack, a villain to whom thought of repentance comes too late.

CHAPTER I.

THE LIMBERLOST GUARD.

FRECKLES came down the corridor that crosses the lower end of the Limberlost. At a glance he might have been mistaken for a tramp, but he was intensely eager to belong somewhere and to be attached to almost any sort of enterprise that would furnish him food and clothing.

Long before he came in sight of the camp of the Grand Rapids Lumber company he could hear the cheery voices of the men and the neighing of the horses, and could scent the tempting odors of cooking food. A feeling of homeless friendliness swept over him. He turned into the newly made road and followed it to the camp.

The men were jovially calling back and forth as they unharnessed tired horses that fell into attitudes of rest and crunched, in deep content, the grain given them. As he wiped the flanks of his big bays with handfuls of papaw leaves, Duncan, the brawny Scotch head teamster, softly whistled, "Oh wha will be my dearie, Oh!" and a cricket under the leaves at his feet accompanied him. Wreathing tongues of flame wrapped about the black kettles, and, when the cook lifted the lids gusts of savory odors escaped.

Freckles approached him.

"I want to speak to the boss," he said.

The cook glanced him over and answered carelessly, "He can't use you." The color flooded Freckles' face, but he said simply, "If you will be having the goodness to point him out we will give him a chance to do his own talking."

With a shrug of astonishment, the cook led the way to a broad, square shouldered man. "Mr. McLean, here's another man wanting to be taken on the gang, I suppose," he said.

"All right," came the cheery answer. "I never needed a good man more than I do just now."

"No use of your bothering with this fellow," volunteered the cook. "He has but one hand."

The flush on Freckles' face burned deeper. His lips thinned to a mere line. He lifted his shoulders, took a step forward, and thrust out his right arm, from which the sleeve dangled empty at the wrist.

"That will do, Sears," came the voice of the boss sharply. "I will interview my man when I have finished this report."

Freckles stood one instant as he had braced himself to meet the eyes of the manager, then his arm dropped and a wave of whiteness swept over him. The boss had not even turned his head to see the deformity pointed out to him. He had used the possessive. When he said "my man" the hungry heart of Freckles went reaching out

after him. The boy drew a quivering breath. Then he whipped off his old hat and beat the dust from it carefully. With his left hand he caught the right sleeve, wiped his sweaty face, and tried to straighten his hair with his fingers. He broke a spray of ironwort beside him and used the purple blossoms to beat the dust from his shoulders and limbs.

McLean was a Scotchman. The men of his camps had never known him to be in a hurry or to lose his temper. Discipline was inflexible, but the boss always was kind. He shared camp life with his gangs. The only visible signs of his great wealth consisted of a big, shimmering diamond stone of ice and fire that glittered and burned on one of his fingers and the dainty, beautiful, thoroughbred mare he rode.

No man of McLean's gangs could honestly say that he had ever been overdriven or underpaid. They all knew that up in the great timber city several millions stood to his credit.

He was the only son of that McLean who had sent out the finest ships ever built in Scotland. That his son should carry on this business after his death had been the father's ambition. He sent the boy through Edinburgh university and Oxford and allowed him several years' travel.

Then he was ordered through southern Canada and Michigan to purchase a consignment of tall, straight timber for masts and down into Indiana for oak beams. The young man entered these mighty forests, parts of which still lay untouched since the dawn of the morning of time. The intense silence, like that of a great empty cathedral, fascinated him. He gradually learned that to the shy wood creatures that darted across his path or peeped inquiringly from leafy ambush he was brother. He found himself approaching, with a feeling of reverence, those majestic trees that had stood through ages of sun, wind and snow. Soon it became a difficult thing to tell them. When he had filled his order and returned home he was amazed to find that in the swamps and forests he had lost his heart, and it was calling, forever calling him.

When he inherited his father's property he promptly disposed of it and, with his mother, founded a home in a splendid residence in the outskirts of Grand Rapids. With three partners he organized a lumber company. His work was to purchase, fell and ship the timber to the mills. Marshall managed the milling process and passed the lumber on to the factory. From the lumber Barthol made beautiful and useful furniture, which Uptegrove scattered all over the world from a big wholesale house.

McLean faced a young man, still under twenty, tall, spare, heavily framed, thickly freckled and red haired, with a homely Irish face, but in the steady gray eyes, straightly meeting his searching ones of blue, there were unswerving candor and a look of longing not to be ignored.

"You are looking for work?" questioned McLean.

"Yes," answered Freckles.

"I am very sorry," said the boss, "but there is only one man I want at present—a good, big fellow with a stout heart and a strong body. I hoped that you would do, but I am afraid you are too young and hardly strong enough."

"And what was it you thought I might be doing?" asked Freckles.

The boss could scarcely repress a start. Somewhere back of accident and poverty had been an ancestor who used cultivated English, even with an accent. The boy spoke in a mellow Irish voice, sweet and pure. It was scarcely definite enough to be called brogue, yet there was a trick in the turning of the sentence, the wrong sound of a letter here and there, that was almost irresistible to McLean. He was of foreign birth, and, despite years of alienation, in times of strong feeling he fell into inherited sins of accent and construction.

"It's no child's job," answered McLean. "I am the field manager of a lumber company. We have just leased 2,000 acres of the Limberlost. Many of these trees are of great value. We can't leave our camp, six miles south, for almost a year yet, so we have blazed a trail and strung barbed wires securely about the extent of this lease. Before we return to our work I must put this Limberlost lease in the hands of a reliable, brave, strong man who will guard it every hour of the day and sleep with one eye open at night. I should require the entire length of the trail to be walked at least twice every day, to make sure that our lines were up and no one had been trespassing."

"But why wouldn't that be the finest job in the world for me?" pleaded Freckles. "I am never sick. I could walk the trail twice, three times every day, and I'd be watching sharp all the while."

"It's because you are little more than a boy, and this will be a trying job for a work hardened man," answered McLean. "You would be afraid. In stretching our lines we killed six rat-

tiesnakes almost as long as your body and as thick as your arm. You would always be alone, and the Limberlost is alive with sounds and voices. I don't pretend to say what all of them come from, but from a few slinking forms I've seen and hair raising yells I've heard I'd rather not confront their owners myself, and I am neither weak nor fearful."

"Worst of all, any man who will enter the swamp to mark and steal timber is a desperate fellow. One of my employees at the south camp, John Carter, compelled me to discharge him for a number of serious reasons. He entered the swamp alone and marked a number of valuable trees that he was endeavoring to sell to our rival company when we secured the lease. He has sworn to have these trees if he has to die or to kill others to get them."

"But if he came to steal trees wouldn't he bring teams and men enough, that all any man could do would be to watch and be after you?" queried the boy.

"Yes," replied McLean.

"Then why couldn't I be watching just as closely and coming as fast as an older, stronger man?"

"Why, by George, you could!" exclaimed McLean. "I don't know that the size of a man would be half so important as his grit and faithfulness. What is your name?"

Freckles grew a shade whiter, but his eyes never faltered.

"Freckles," he said.

"Good enough for every day," laughed McLean. "But I can scarcely put Freckles on the company's books."

"I haven't any name," replied the boy.

"I don't understand," said McLean. "I was thinking from the voice and the face of you that you wouldn't."

"Does it seem to you that any one would take a newborn baby and row over it until it was bruised black, cut off its hand and leave it out in a bitter night on the steps of a charity home to the care of strangers? That's what somebody did to me."

"The home people took me in, and I was there the full legal age and several years over. They could always find homes for the rest of the children, but nobody would ever be wanting me on account of my arm."

"Were they kind to you?" asked McLean.

"I don't know," answered Freckles. The reply sounded so hopeless even to his own ears that he hastened to qualify it by adding: "You see, it's like this, sir. Kindnesses that people are paid to lay off in job lots and that belong equally to several hundred others ain't going to be soaking into any one fellow much."

"Go on," said McLean.

"There's nothing worth the taking of your time to tell," replied Freckles. "The home was in Chicago, and I was there all my life up to three months ago. When I was too old for the training they gave to the little children they sent me out to the nearest ward school as long as the law would let them, but I was never like any of the other children, and they all knew it. I'd go and come like a prisoner and be working about the home early and late for me board and clothes. I always wanted to learn mighty bad, but I was glad when that was over."

"Then a new superintendent sent me down in the state to a man he said he knew that needed a boy. He wasn't for remembering to tell that man that I was a hand short, and he knocked me down. Between noon and that evening he and his son, about my age, had me in pretty much the same shape in which I was found in the beginning. So I lay awake that night and ran away. I'd like to have squared me account with that boy before I left, but I didn't dare for fear of waking the old man, and I knew I couldn't handle the two of them, but I'm hoping to meet him alone some day before I die."

McLean liked the boy all the better for this confession.

"I didn't even have to steal clothes to get rid of starting in me home ones," Freckles went on, "for they had already taken all me clean, neat things for the boy and put me into his rags, and that went almost as sore as the beatings, for where I was we were always kept tidy and sweet smelling anyway. I hustled clear into this state before I learned that man couldn't have kept me if he'd wanted to. I commenced hunting work, but it is with everybody else just as it is with you, sir. Big, strong, whole men are the only ones for being wanted."

"I have been studying over this matter," answered McLean. "I am not so sure but that a man no older than you and like you in every way could do this work very well if he were not a coward."

"If you will give me a job where I can earn me food, clothes and a place to sleep," said Freckles, "if I can have a boss to work for like other men, and a place I feel I've a right to I will do what you tell me or die trying."

He said it so quietly and convincingly that McLean found himself answering: "I will enter you on my payrolls. We'll have supper, and then I will provide you with clean clothing, wading boots, wire mending apparatus and a revolver. The first thing in the morning I will take you over the trail myself. All I ask of you is to come to me at once at the south camp and tell me like a man if you find this job too hard for you. It is work that few men would perform faithfully. What name shall I put down?"

Freckles' eyes never left McLean's face, and the boss saw the swift spasm of pain that swept his lonely, sensitive face.

"I haven't any name," he said stubbornly, "no more than one somebody clapped on to me when they put me

on the home books, with not the thought or care they'd named a house cat. What they called me is no more my name than it is yours. I don't know what mine is, and I never will. But I am going to be your man and do your work, and I'll be glad to answer to any name you choose to call me. Won't you please be giving me a name, Mr. McLean?"

The boss wheeled abruptly and began stacking his books. In a voice harsh with huskiness he spoke.

"I will tell you what we will do, my lad," he said. "My father was my ideal man, and I loved him better than



"WON'T YOU PLEASE BE GIVING ME A NAME?"

any other I have ever known. He went out five years ago. If I give to you the name of my nearest kin and the man I loved best—will that do?"

Freckles' rigid attitude relaxed. His head dropped, and tears splashed down on the soiled calico shirt.

"All right," said McLean. "I will write it on the roll—James Ross McLean."

"Thank you mightily," said Freckles. "That makes me feel almost as if I belonged already."

Freckles' heart and soul were singing for joy.

(Continued next week.)

WHITE HEADED MATCH—A LITTLE CRIMINAL

The poet tells us there are sermons in stones. Why not sermons in matches? What a wonderful little thing the match really is. How excellently it performs its service for man. How far beyond the steel and flint of our forefathers. Boxes of matches come into our homes every day, as a matter of course. The latest are often the very acme of perfection. The more easily they light and the more noiseless the better we like them.

Man would not consciously maim or kill his fellow man and yet we have been partners with the little criminal match in doing just that. Here is the point of the matter. Most of the matches we use contain a form of phosphorus that is poisonous and brings injury to many of the laborers who make them. We have been unconscious of this until the awakened sense of justice has called for a change, and we shall soon be able to use our matches with a clear conscience.

Who can remember the first match? It was the old brimstone, a splinter of pine dipped in sulphur and lighted by a spark from the steel and flint. It never did any harm. Then came the match with head composed of chlorate of potash, sulphur, powdered sugar with gum to hold the mixture together and coloring matter to tint it. This match was lighted by bringing in contact with a little sulphuric acid and called the instantaneous light box. This was also harmless.

About 1835 came the lucifer match, the first one to light by friction, the match that "strikes anywhere." Its head was first made of sulphurette of antimony, chlorate of potash, with gum and coloring matter. A little later phosphorus began to be used in the head of this match combined with nitre, or sulphur and chlorate of potash. This was the beginning of the match's criminal career.

The form of the phosphorus that is harmful is the yellow or the white. It is cheaper than other materials and strikes easily, hence has been in increasing demand. Most of our parlor or friction matches have contained the white phosphorus, and those are the matches most in use. The safety match is harmless because it contains no phosphorus in the head but has a non poisonous form of phosphorus on the surface against which it is scratched. This is not much used however as it is less convenient. There is a substitute for white phosphorus called sesquisulphide of phosphorus which is used in France and is now available in the United States. This compound was at first a patent property of the Diamond Match Company but through the pressure of public opinion, the influence of Presi-

dent Taft and the broadmindedness of this so called trust, the patent right was relinquished and the substitute may be used in any match factory in the country.

The white phosphorus that did such harm, gave off poisonous gases, that entering the mouth of the laborer working with it, caused the bones of the jaw to be destroyed and left the person deformed for life, unable to take solid food and often causing death itself. Many attempts were made to improve conditions in match factories but none entirely removed the danger. The greater cheapness of the poisonous substance prevented its removal, because of competition, until it was prohibited to all.

For some years the white phosphorus has been prohibited in the matchmaking countries of Europe and in April of 1912 a bill passed our Congress practically doing away with its use in the United States by placing a prohibitive internal revenue on the manufacture of white phosphorus matches. The bill does not go into effect until July of 1913, in order that the manufacturers may adjust themselves to the change. Should it be necessary to use a match that scratches a little harder and costs a family perhaps five cents more a year we must all agree that it is infinitely better than to be party to the crime of maiming and destroying the lives of our fellow beings.

All credit should be given the American Bureau of Labor and to an organization entitled the American Association for Labor Legislation for their vigilant investigations into the subject, for the arousing of public opinion and the successful close of the campaign.

So much for the sermon of the little match; and now for the conclusion. Ought not the consumer to realize more fully than he generally does his possible complicity in social wrongs and the power he has in his hands to right them if he will let the things that come into his daily life tell him their story and win from him his cooperation.

James R. Robertson.

THE CITIZEN AND THE SCHOOL

Four months ago there were more than three hundred young people in Berea who were working together with the idea of fitting themselves to teach school. Today they are scattered over this and other states, far from each other, out of reach of teachers and library, soon to begin the most serious task of which a young person can bend his or her energy—the training of children for the work of life.

When the school is secured, there comes a feeling of relief on the part of the young teacher, especially, which often eases the feelings of responsibility which should ever be present, and in too many cases the teacher of years of experience, because of having gone through the battle with ignorance all alone so often, looks upon the matter with something akin to indifference.

Because of the difficulties growing out of the loneliness of the one room teacher, the writer has secured from the editor of The Citizen the privilege of conducting a Teacher's Department, devoted to the interests of education in the districts where communication with one's fellow workers is most difficult. The matter is stated in this way because what will fit the conditions there will largely apply to all rural schools, while discussions carried on with the graded school, or the most favorably situated one room school in mind will often leave the problems of the less favored ones unsolved.

The greatest need of the rural school, as well as the rural people in general, is a closer cooperation. That this may be made possible we are calling upon the teachers to join hands thru The Citizen this fall, that we may keep step in our schools as we did in our classes. Of course the purpose of such a Department would be made possible of attainment only by the paper reaching a large number of teachers every week. While it already goes to many, it must go to many more before the

space required for the contemplated school work can rightly take the place of the other matter that is crowding for admission. In order to justify its existence, then, we are asking as many teachers as are interested in exchanging ideas, and receiving inspiration and advice from their former teachers and other friends of the schools and the children, to send in their subscriptions to The Citizen as soon as possible. Every former Berea Normal student will receive a letter in regard to the rates and the advantages of the proposed Department within a few days, while others may send their orders directly to The Citizen.

Whatever the number of new teachers who take advantage of this means of securing aid and advice in their work may be, the Teacher's Department will start with the first issue in July, when the schools start, and will continue six months if the interest manifested is enough to at all justify its continuance.

Let every former Berea student who is teaching join this enterprise and make it a means of greatly increasing the efficiency of the work done this year by our getting and keeping in step with each other. Send your ideas, your troubles, your ambitions, any thing which will relieve you, or help you, or do either to a fellow worker in this greatest cause, to,

Your friend and well wisher,
C. D. Lewis.

CARNEGIE ON DRINKING HABIT

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose own experience fits him to speak with authority as to the elements that make for a successful business career, says in his book "The Empire of Business:"

"The first and most seductive peril, and the destroyer of most young men, is the drinking of liquor. I am no temperance lecturer in disguise, but a man who knows and tells you what observation has proved to him; and I say to you that you are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking liquor, than from any or all the other temptations likely to assail you. You may yield to almost any other temptation and reform—may brace up, and if not recover lost ground, at least remain in the race, and secure and maintain a respectable position. But from the insane thirst for liquor, escape is almost impossible. I have known but few exceptions to this rule."

THE QUIET HOUR

By G. W. K.

"There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave;

There are souls that are pure and true;

Then give to the world the best you have,

And the best will come back to you.

"Give love, and to your heart will flow,

A strength in your utmost need;

Give faith, and a score of hearts will show

Their faith in your word and deed.

"Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind,

And honor will honor meet;

And a smile that is sweet will surely find

A smile that is just as sweet.

"For life is the mirror of king and slave,

It's just what we are and do;

Then give to the world the best you have

And the best will come back to you."

CAPT. W. B. CAPERTON



Captain Caperton has been assigned to duty as commandant of the naval station at Narragansett bay and the second naval district, including the naval training station, naval war college and torpedo station.

ONE DROP

down the throat of a "gapey" chicken destroys the worms and saves the chick's life. A few drops in the drinking water

CURES and PREVENTS GAPS
white diarrhoea, roup, cholera and other chick diseases.

One 50c Bottle of
Bourbon Poultry Cure
Makes 12 Gallons of Medicine.

Every poultry raiser should keep a bottle of this medicine on hand. Write for free sample and booklet on "Diseases of Poultry." Address, **BOURBON REMEDY COMPANY, Lexington, Ky.**

Cultivable Land Should Be Made to Produce Its Maximum Yield

By CHARLES J. BLANCHARD, Statistician of the United States Reclamation Service

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE OF THIS NATION THAT EVERY ACRE OF CULTIVABLE LAND SHOULD BE MADE TO PRODUCE ITS MAXIMUM OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The tremendous increase in our population is changing conditions of our national life and has made an imperative call upon congress and the legislatures of the states to enact laws which will create additional opportunities for those who would till the soil. There is already congestion in our cities, and the MENACE OF THE UNDERFED AND UNEMPLOYED is sufficiently near to warrant our serious and thoughtful consideration.

Our vast areas of public domain as yet are PRACTICALLY UNSURVEYED. The government itself knows little concerning its imperial possessions and is therefore incapable of directing intelligently any practical movement toward its proper development.

Millions of acres have been given away with lavish hand without a thought of the time now so near when these same areas might be UTILIZED TO SUPPLY THE LAND-HUNGRY WITH HOMES. As it has been with the government, so it has been with the states. There should be prompt action toward remedial legislation and the initiation of new methods which will tend to correct past mistakes and at the same time promote a healthy movement back to the land.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Improving Wheat Varieties

A good milling wheat should be fairly hard and the grains uniform in hardness, color, size and shape. Such wheat will make the largest percentage of high grade flour and will command the highest prices.

The first step in producing wheat having these qualities is to procure a variety which, in addition to yielding heavily and having the necessary stiffness of straw to stand up well, has the required hardness of grain to be acceptable for milling purposes. There is considerable variation among different varieties in this respect, and the reader is referred to Bulletin No. 155 of this Station for a discussion of the relative values of our most common varieties.

After the variety is secured, maintaining the uniformity of grain is largely a question of keeping the variety pure. It is manifestly impossible to have uniformity where there is a mixture of varieties for the grain of different varieties of wheat differs in character. Wheat is practically a self-fertilized plant, and crossing between varieties will not occur to any appreciable extent even under the most favorable conditions for such crossing. Thus mixing of varieties is due almost entirely to mechanical means. The traveling threshing outfit is the chief factor concerned in this, because considerable quantities of grain are carried from one farm to another in the separators. No matter how pure a variety is to begin with, it will become mixed in a few years unless extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent it. As a result it is almost impossible to find a variety of wheat absolutely free from admixtures of other varieties.

The plan described below is one which has been found entirely practical and efficient in producing pure seed wheat. In addition, it is wheat breeding in its simplest form and a variety of wheat handled in this manner is certain to maintain its excellence.

Go into the field of ripe wheat with a basket and select enough of the best heads, true to the variety, to make sufficient grain to plant an acre or so the next fall. The amount selected will of course vary with the wheat acreage on that farm. Carefully dry and thresh by hand. In the fall treat for smut as described in Bulletin No. 155 and plant on the best of the wheat land. Take precautions to keep from mixing when harvested, and thresh after the main crop is threshed, discarding the first bushel or so, as it contains some wheat from the previously threshed crop. This wheat should be absolutely pure and will furnish sufficient seed to plant the main crop the next fall.

For the farmer who wishes to sell seed wheat which he can guarantee to be absolutely pure, it will be well to repeat this selection each year, although if practiced every two or three years the variety should become but slightly mixed if care is taken to set aside the first few bushels when beginning the threshing.

Another method of keeping a variety pure, which may be more easily followed, is to go over a small plot in the general field and carefully cut out all heads of foreign varieties. Cut and thresh the wheat from this plot by hand and use for the seed plot as in case of the head selection described above.

It is advised not to attempt growing too many varieties on a farm, as this greatly increases the difficulty of keeping each pure. It is better to find the best variety and endeavor to keep it pure and improve it in other ways.

E. J. Kinney,
Assistant Agronomist, Ky. Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE BOY SCOUTS

(From Good Will Record.)

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief Scout of "The Boy Scouts of America," has returned from a two-months trip to England. He says:

The Chief Scout praised the American boys as hikers and real scouts but thinks the British boys are more polite. Here is what he says.

"On my return from England where I have spent two months among the Boy Scouts I have been asked many times how our scouts compared with those of the mother land. In some ways ours are ahead and in some ways ours have much to learn. I thought for example that our fellows look rather more robust, taking them all round, but that is a mere impression.

"What I liked about the English Scouts was their manners. An illustration will show how polite the English boys are. After a Scout reunion in an English city I was in the secretary's office, when a gentle tap was heard at the door.

"Come in."

"The door was opened by a Scout who stood with four others behind him. All saluted and the spokesman said:

"Please, sir, will you give us your signature?"

"They all got it, with other embel-

ishments, too.

"Our fellows seemed to me not only physically stronger but more self-reliant. I did not hear of any English fellows going for a hundred-mile hike, alone or in pairs, as some of ours do. I did not come across a British scout who could make the rubbing stick fire as so many of ours do, and I suspect that a troop of our boys left on a desert island would live long and happy after all their British cousins on another island had settled in a little cemetery of Those-who-could-not-make-it-a-go.

"I have always been opposed to drill but recent opportunities to observe have made a slight change. More than once I have seen the Scout Commissioner in America struggling to bring order out of a chaos of wrangling, rollicking, riotous, yelling, disorderly scout troops. His efforts after half an hour were a confessed failure. The boys knew nothing of the self-conduct that is the real object of drill. But in England I saw a similar number of similarly riotous scouts instantly silenced, made orderly and lined up by that one magic word, attention.

"But the thing that left the deepest impression on me was the cordial welcome I received everywhere as a brother Scout from over the sea; and when the cheering crowds at Plymouth, Paddington, Westminster,

London, Lambert, Wallasey, Liverpool and many other places stirred my heart with warmth of their reception, I realized how happily this great scheme is working for the growing of kind feelings, and the bringing together of the nations."

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

is the fear on either side that a break or a move in that direction would give an unequal chance to the opposing candidate.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT Governor Mead of Vermont is prominently spoken of for the Vice Presidency if the Taft forces win, instead of "Sunny Jim." It is beginning to be generally conceded that Mr. Sherman will be dropped by the convention.

On the other hand, if the Roose-

HARRY A. WHEELER



Harry A. Wheeler of the Union Trust company and ex-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has been elected president of the National Chamber of Commerce.

velt forces win, former Senator Albert J. Beveridge is prominently spoken of for the Vice Presidency.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS

Destructive storms prevailed over the Mississippi Valley, Saturday and Sunday. Twenty-six persons were killed and many injured in Missouri, and great property loss is reported. The storm advanced eastward, Sunday, doing considerable damage, and killing a few persons in Ohio; in one instance a church steeple crashing into the building, during the church service, killing two.

GREAT DAMAGE FROM VOLCANO

The eruption of the volcano Katmai, in Alaska, reported last week, is now known to have been very serious, a number of villages being covered by ashes a foot deep. Villages nearer the cone are supposed to have suffered more severely. Unit-

MRS. RUSH S. FAY



Mrs. Fay, who was Miss Eleanor Anderson, daughter of Medical Director Frank Anderson, U. S. N., was married on May 14 to Ensign Rush Southgate Fay, U. S. N.

ed States revenue cutters are in the vicinity of the islands and are rendering all the assistance possible, while the United States government is sending relief.

TAFT USES VETO

The President, Monday, vetoed the army appropriation bill, returning it to Congress with a message giving the reasons for his disapproval. The chief objection to the measure seems to have been that its purpose was to oust Major General Wood.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Exports to South America have shown a phenomenal gain in the fiscal year which ends with the present month. Prior to 1911, the total value of exports to South America had never reached one hundred million dollars. In 1911 the total was, speaking in round terms, 100 million dollars, and in the current fiscal year, which ends with the present month, seems likely to be about 135 million dollars, having more than doubled since 1905.

An Underestimated Force

By Rev. J. H. Ralston,

Secretary of Correspondence Department of Moody Bible Institute

TEXT—Study to be quiet.—I Thessalonians, 4:11.



Nerves enter largely into the composition of human kind, and are often permitted to control beyond their right. By many things men are easily excited and in no sphere is this truer than in the religious. Religion may embrace true or false faiths, cults and fads, over which men grow excited very

easily, a fact that explains an attachment to them that is often without rational or scriptural support.

The Thessalonian Christians were excited touching the coming of the Lord and were neglecting other exceedingly important things. In his characteristically loving way Paul sharply calls their attention to the walk which pleases God, their personal sanctification with respect to conjugal relations, to honest treatment of the brethren, and brotherly love, all of which they were neglecting. Paul calls them to study to be quiet and to attend to business. The same principles apply in our day to religious fanaticism, sometimes in connection with the second coming of the Lord to whom the appeal has come to be quiet and to attend to business.

The principle appeals as well to the lower spheres of life. The kaleidoscope of scientific, business and political life is turning very rapidly and we do not know at what moment some social or political proposition will be made that is a shock to our commonly received traditions. Parties are disrupted, new parties are formed, and the body politic becomes almost a mob. In these days, therefore, not only the religious person, but the citizen as well, needs to study to be quiet. This is the more important as the world is growing less so rapidly through the agencies of steam and electricity and phobias of all kinds are cast before us.

Quietness an Aid to Efficiency.

Agitation, or unrest, interferes with efficiency, and efficiency is the keyword of the day in which we live. A man of today does not ask for the blusterer, he asks for the man that can do his work, and with the least bluster. The nervous marksman rarely hits the bullseye. You do not care to go under the knife of a surgeon who does not have a steady hand. Hysteria explains much of the abuse of the second-coming of the Lord. Men, not studying to be quiet, nor going about their business, become lawless, and alienate many sincere believers in this great scriptural doctrine. It has been illustrated over and over again, that the man who is quiet is as a rule the powerful man. The quiet Grant seems to be the only Union general to make Appomattox possible, and in great business interests oftentimes the man who sits and listens to the heated discussions of his associates, and at the end quietly speaks a few words, carries the day. As yet the strength of man is often found in standing still.

The painter depicts on the face of restless people the unmistakable fact of an inward unhappiness, and on the quiet face clearly intimates an inward joy.

More and more are men studying Jesus Christ to get proper ideals, and here is a good place for such study. We cannot conceive of Jesus Christ becoming agitated.

The Will Must Act.

A man's intellect sometimes carries him far afield on its tossing billows, and he puts his hand to the rudder, which this text suggests, is study. A man's heart or emotions may carry him far, and he again resorts to study. But now his will must act. The Thessalonian Christians were excited as to the coming of the Lord, but they ought to be quiet and as far as any faculty that they possessed was concerned, they were compelled to call upon it to act, and that faculty was the will. To be quiet requires effort just as in the time of sorest bereavement when we are disconsolate, and some friend says: "You must control yourself; you must make an effort." Solomon tells us that the man who rules his spirit is better than he who takes a city. Storms will overtake us, but at all hazards we must try to be quiet and await the issue.

If men will not meet this injunction as it comes from religious teachers, they may have to meet it as it comes from some awful disaster as that which recently overtook the great ocean steamer, the Titanic. The same was true at St. Pierre, at Messina, and in the earthquake on the Pacific coast a few years ago. At such times men stop and say: "Maybe there is a God, anyway. We are going to study these things." How fortunate is the man who has learned to trust God, and when something meets him suddenly with upsetting quickness and force, he can calmly say: "Give me quietness, teach me thy will. I believe all will be well!"

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the

NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinwiddie, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

DR. EDWARD C. DOWNING, DEAN.

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
	SPRING TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Business course studies for students in other departments				
Stenography	10.00	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.50	1.50	5.10
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

Plan Now, Come September 11th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states. Make your plans to come on September 11.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ESTILL COUNTY WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, June 17.—Mrs. Simp Warford and children of South Fork, Jackson County, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dean of Berea are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Allen Powell this week.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kelley were in Richmond the latter part of last week.—Mr. Luther Bowles was the guest of Finley Peters, Saturday night.—Miss Fan Scrivner entertained quite a number of friends, Sunday. Those present were the Misses Ella and Maude Park, Fannie Kidd, Lula Warford and Kate Wagers, Messrs. Arch and Finley Peters, Laban Park, Robt. Flynn, Robert Sparks, and Luther Howles. All report an enjoyable day.—Miss Anna Flynn is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charley Cox, this week.—Mrs. Cleona Collins visited Miss Nettie Noland, Sunday.—Mrs. Arch Wagers visited her father, Louis Fowler, last week.

POWELL

Powell, June 11.—A large crowd attended the singing at Clay Hill, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wade Fowler were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Langester from Thursday until Sunday.—L. C. Fowler attended the commencement at Berea last week.—Miss Elois and Polly Robertson of Berea are now visiting their uncle, L. C. Fowler.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, June 15.—Mrs. G. V. Owens and children visited at the home of Jim Pennington, of Wildie, Sunday.—Charlie Drew was visiting on Brush Creek, Sunday.—Alex Holt of Climax is very low with fever.—T. C. Holt finished planting corn this week, and says he is going to plant some potatoes yet.—There was preaching at the Boiling Spring school house on Clear Creek, Sunday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Hays Smith and Sherd Overbay.

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, June 13.—W. A. Phillips, Hardin Moore and others took a fishing trip last Saturday.—Miss M. E. Jones has returned home from Berea where she has been attending school.—Rev. Durham filled his regular appointment at Pleasant Hill, Sunday.—Wm. Chasteneau preaches at Sycamore every first Saturday and Sunday.—Preacher Lee will preach at Goochland next Sunday.—Allie Phillips visited her grandmother last Sunday, on Horse Lick.—Several from Fine Grove attended the ball game at Goochland, Sunday evening.

GAULEY

Gauley, June 15.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Ponder, a girl.—Rev. H. L. Ponder filled his regular appointment at new Bethel church, Saturday and Sunday.—Died, June 8th, Mrs. Charley Hubbard of Dudley.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Bullock visited their daughter, Mrs. Lida Howard of Merrittsburg, this week.—Miss Nellie Bullock is sick this week.—W. H. Ponder is still improving.—Died, June 1st, Hiram Cox, aged 64 years. He was taken to Pine Hill for burial by the Odd Fellows of Red Hill.—Mrs. W. S. Robertson is very sick and not expected to live long.—Married, G. W. Murphy to Miss Sarah Clark, last week.—We had a hard rain this morning, which was badly needed.

JACKSON COUNTY ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce Mr. James F. Hays (son of Uncle Dick) of Olin, Ky., as a prospective candidate for sheriff of Jackson County, before the Republican primary in August 1913.

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, June 17.—S. W. Abrams who has been sick for some time is some better.—Galen Purvis fell and hurt his leg badly a few days ago.—Uncle Harden Azbill lost his last horse a few days ago.—T. J. Coyle is in our midst again.—John Purvis and children visited Cass Lunsford, Saturday and Sunday.—The following teachers have been employed in the 6th Educational Division, beginning at No. 1: N. J. Tuttle, Martha Jones, Martha Dean, Wm. Dean, Mary Sparks, Laura Smith, Grover Drew, Emma Garrett and Martha Durham.

PARROT

Parrot, June 17.—There was church at this place, Sunday, conducted by the Revs. Johnson, Woods and Cornett.—Mart Combs, who has had typhoid so long, is slowly improving.—Phee Hillard and W. M. Lake and the Misses Mandy Lake and Fanny Hillard attended church at this place last Sunday and took dinner with Miss Minnie Price.—Steve Gabbard is dangerously ill with typhoid fever

and is not expected to live.—Henry Cornelius and wife are very sick.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Parker, a boy.—Myrtle Nelson is very sick with typhoid fever.—David Gabbard and brother of Indianapolis, Indiana, are visiting friends near this place and attended church at Letter Box, Sunday.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, June 17.—Died, June 14th, Mrs. John Simpson near Privett and was buried at the old Ambrose grave yard. She was 94 years old and left a host of friends to mourn her death.—We are informed that Wm. Burall formerly of Greenhall but who moved to Kelleyville, Oklahoma, 3 years ago is insane, and is now in the asylum at Norman, Okla.—Robert and Reuben Hughes, who have just returned from school at Berea report they had a fine school and did well with their studies.—Henry A. Hughes who is now at Richmond, and attending the State Normal will return to Green Hall, Tuesday.—Mrs. Newcomer and her daughter are spending their vacation at Greenhall.—Ed Cook was calling on the people at Greenhall in the interest of The Citizen last week.—J. I. Hughes of Richmond was at Greenhall last week on business.—Wm. Napper and wife and L. D. Spence and wife were the welcome guests of W. N. Hughes and wife, Sunday.—J. I. Hughes will open up a wholesale business at Idamay, on the 25th. He will also handle all kinds of produce.

ISAACS

Isaacs, June 15.—We have had a real dry spell, but are enjoying a nice shower at present.—R. E. Denham was buried, Sunday afternoon. He was accidentally killed while uncoupling cars, the engineer, starting too quick, ran a car over him. He leaves a mother, two brothers, three sisters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.—Mrs. Clara Denham is very sick at present. Some of her children who live at Ettawa, Tenn., visited her last week.—Mrs. Baldwin died, June 4th, of heart dropsy. We extend our sympathy to her bereaved children.—Geo. Seale has been very low with typhoid but is some better.—Levi Furkey's little boy has bilious fever.—Mrs. Mary Seale has a fine baby boy.—Mrs. Esther Allen was a guest of Mrs. Martha Davis, Friday.—M. Turner and family visited G. Davis, Wednesday.—R. E. Taylor purchased a buggy from J. L. Davis.—July 6th Saturday, is the day for roll call at Anville Church. Every member is urged to come.

MADISON COUNTY HARTS

Harts, June 17.—W. B. Lake has gone to Lexington on business.—J. E. Hammond, T. J. Lake and Stanley Payne have gone to Union City on business.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson VanWinkle, a boy. He lived only one day and was buried in the Scaffold Cane cemetery.—Jacob Lake and Esmer Towery of Paint Lick visited J. W. Lake, Sunday.—J. F. Hawkins and family visited R. F. Davis, Sunday.—Pearl McClure is staying a week at the home of John Davis.—Alph Gadd who has been in Hamilton, O., returned home, Monday.

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, June 17.—There was Sunday School at Silver Creek, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kelley spent last Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Jake Haley.—The little daughter of John Jones is improving slowly.—Several people from this place are attending meeting at Big Hill.—Mrs. Dave Pullins of Berea visited Mrs. George Anderson, Sunday.—Perry Eaton lost another nice young mare.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Burdette have moved to their summer home on the mountain.—Mrs. Noel Mitchell is visiting Mr. May Mitchell.—Bill Davis and family spent Sunday with George Burns.—Bob Harris visited his daughter at Mallory last Sunday evening.—Sam Kelley who has been at work on the railroad is visiting home folks.

KINGSTON

Kingston, June 17.—Chester Parks of Berea is spending this week with his parents at this place.—Edgar and Christine Asher of Wallacetown spent Saturday night and Sunday with Charlie Powell and Eva Lewis.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. John Powell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. Lewis.—Charles Anderson and Miss Rosella Roberts of Berea were the guests of Miss Nellie Lawson last Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Brack Maupin is very sick.—The Misses Ora and Ethel Flanery who have been

attending the E. K. S. N. are spending a few days with their parents.—Will Morris and family of McKee, Jackson Co., have bought the Campbell place and moved to it, Wednesday.—Mrs. Arthur Riddle of Paint Lick is spending this week with Mrs. Rollie Riddle.

OWSLEY COUNTY OUR AGENT IN OWSLEY

Mr. Edward Cook of Sturgeon will act as agent for The Citizen during the summer in Owsley and Lee Counties. He is authorized to take new subscriptions and accept renewals, transacting all business for The Citizen, and our friends are urged to give him a cordial reception.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, June 7.—The people of this immediate section are about up with their farming. They have been very badly behind with their work on account of so much rain.—We had with us, yesterday, June 6th, Mr. Isaac Messier and Mr. Lee Webb, of McKee, who are interested in the educational welfare of this place. They are proposing to help us by finishing our graded school building and perhaps do some other work. They are the people who are doing so much to build up Jackson County by building schools and hospitals through the county.—Miss Eva Chadwell has just returned to her home from Berea, where she has been in school for some time.—J. C. Gentry of this place is expecting his daughter, Esther, home today, where she is expected to spend her vacation. Miss Gentry is a girl who sought an education and by finding Berea College at an early age is getting a splendid start.—Hon. J. F. Brewer of this "city" sold all his

very interesting address at the memorial service of Mr. Henry Hogg.—Uncle Henry Moore an aged citizen of Meadow Creek was buried at Booneville, Sunday, June 9th. The Rev. Ramey conducted the funeral services.—John Turner who has been attending school at Richmond has returned home.

POSEY

Posey, June 13.—Sunday school is progressing nicely at Clifty. Miss Lucy Mainous is Supt. and Mr. Nathan Martin, assistant.—There was preaching at Clifty Saturday night and Sunday by Rev. M. V. Abston. There will also be preaching there the fourth Saturday night and Sunday by Rev. E. E. Young.—Frank Metcalf was a caller at Martin Wilson's, Sunday.—Carl Cawood filled his regular appointment at Dillard Mainous', Sunday afternoon.—Lumma Mainous is working in the postoffice at Posey.—Calla Blake visited Elsie Wilson, Sunday.—Lucy Mainous was near Tegel, Wednesday, on business. She had just returned from a three weeks visit to her grandfather in Clay County, and reports a nice time.—Mr. Henry Moore of Meadow Creek was buried, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Mainous visited Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rowland, Sunday.—Mr. Claude Anderson of Berea passed thru Posey last week on his way to visit his parents at Cocking.—William, the little son of Walter Mainous, has a very bad cut foot. It is hoped that he will soon be well again.—Born to the wife of Willie Judd a fine girl.

CLAY COUNTY SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, June 15.—Lincoln Sparks who has been sick with typhoid fever is better.—Little Colney

New Work For Boy Scouts.



—Donahay in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

white oak timber to Lee Congleton last week for the sum of \$5,000. Ten years ago the farm, timber, and all improvements could have been bought for \$4,000.—Charlie Everitt, and the Misses Nora Jones and Lucy Bowles, of Jackson County, were the guests of R. M. Morris and family, of this place, Sunday night.—James Venable and family were the welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kelly, Saturday night and Sunday.

STURGEON

Sturgeon, June 17.—Andy Pierson's cow suddenly died, Sunday morning.—Grant Frye of Turin made a business trip to Endee last Saturday evening.—Mrs. Newcomer and her daughter, Lillian, a college student of Berea, are spending the summer in Owsley County, near Sturgeon.—Oscar L. Morris made a business trip to Sturgeon, Saturday.—Mr. Dease of Greenhall who has been very ill during the past week is recovering.—Sunday School will begin at Royal Oak, June 30th. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

TURIN

Turin, June 14.—Mrs. Lizzie Wilson of this place visited her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Barker, of Travelers Rest one day this week.—Aunt Eliza Ramey is visiting her children in and around Travelers Rest, this week.—Mrs. Lizzie McIntire and children visited Mrs. Mary Williams last Sunday.—Little Ruth Dooley who has been very ill for quite a while with typhoid fever is slowly recovering.—Mrs. Icy Ramey is sick.—Mrs. H. H. Rice died at her home in Booneville, May 31st. Burial services were conducted by the Rev. S. K. Ramey.—The Rev. S. K. Ramey delivered a

Scott who was very dangerously hurt by a rolling stone, started accidentally by his father plowing, is much better.—Wm. Campbell, the wool agent, passed here yesterday.—Wheat crops are reported good in this neighborhood.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf went to Manchester, yesterday, on business.—Regular meeting time at Anglin church next Saturday and Sunday.—J. A. Hunter's singing school at Anglin closed the first Sunday in the month.—J. C. Morgan of near Manchester was here last Saturday and Sunday.—John Campbell of near Kingston passed here yesterday.—Myrtle Burns of Oneida is visiting friends and relatives here this week.—M. K. Sandlin has sold his lower farm to H. Rowlett for \$350.

Not knowing that the story was to appear in The Citizen, in a discussion a few weeks ago of the best books to recommend to students, the Berea Faculty decided that "Freckles" was one of the best.

*Show 'em
Now-to-day*

ADVERTISE the best thing you have in stock at your store in the next issue of this paper. Feature it. Push it strong. Then sit in your store and harvest the pecuniary fruit of your wisdom.

(Copyright, 1908, by W. S. U.)

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE

THE TOP STORY.

Darwin tells us that in early life he was very fond of music and poetry, but that in turning his attention to the study of nature he neglected to cultivate his taste for harmony and literature.

Finally his enjoyment of poetry and music was lost, a fact which he greatly regretted in his later life.

It is the law of nonuse.

Just as a species of birds on a certain island where there were no snakes and vermin quit making their nests in trees and began to live on the ground and these gradually lost the use of their wings, just so did Darwin lose his appreciation.

You may harden your soul to the best things of life by devoting yourself entirely to other things.

To illustrate:

A man may become entirely absorbed in the money game, neglecting all the faculties save acquirement. Without desiring deliberately to shut the door on his diviner side he may neglect his higher nature until it no longer makes appeal.

He becomes calloused.

Or a woman may give her days and nights to social dissipation so completely as to take all her time and energies and, without purposely choosing to stifle her nobler faculties, come to a day when the appeal of higher influences no longer moves her.

If we are to do the best and be the best we must think the best, feel the best, follow the best.

We are not suddenly corrupted. Character becomes weakened gradually and by the shutting out of the better impulses.

Henry Ward Beecher once said in substance:

"Man is a three storied house. His animal part is the basement, where his passions crawl. There is the first story, the intellectual. Most men live all together on these two floors—the animal and the intellectual—some only in the basement. But there is another story which is the best of all, the second story—the spiritual.

"Men furnish and furnish their basement and their first story, but let the top story go as if it were an abandoned attic."

Let us live some part of the time in the top story.

It requires a little more climbing, but the air is better and the outlook wider.

Lost by the law of nonuse we cease to want to live and enjoy the best.

LET'S FIGURE.

Here is the story of a man who shot his wife and little boy while they were asleep and afterward spent the night with a paramour. It is stated the man was a "highly respected citizen."

Now, let's figure.

Pull your chair up to the library table, sharpen your pencil and figure. Take a sheet of paper and put down at the top X = ? How did the man fall?

Now—

It is scarcely to be denied that he lost his character before he lost his reputation. Is it not so?

A few more figures.

The body and the mind are Siamese twins. What affects one affects the other. This man, it is of record, poisoned his mind by liquors. He shattered his nerves by dissipation and abused his body by excesses.

Another sheet of paper, please.

Working both ends—body and mind—against the middle, what wonder standards of conduct were lowered, brain cells broken down, moral sense blunted.

Still another sheet.

The man was not all in, but he was falling down. The process was at first gradual, and it did not make a showing on the outside. But on the inside he was a bundle of diseased organs, erratic impulses that led downward, a tigerish appetite.

One more sheet.

It is certain this man was not born a derelict. He made himself what he became. Shaping himself as he did, might he not have made himself different had he tried?

Certainly.

Then he was personally responsible for his fall and the foul deed? Fully so, both legally and morally responsible. Deliberately and wittingly he had immersed himself, body and soul, in the deeps of hell.

Now let's foot up the figures.

What is the sum? Because the arithmetic of a moral decline may be just as accurate, mind you, as the law of a falling body.

First.—A man, free moral agent, may incarnate himself into a devil if he chooses so to do.

Second.—He may do this with open eyes both as to the progress and the outcome, knowing and even fearing what may be the end.

Third.—From the figures and the casting up of the account we may draw the moral that—

But you have the data. Make your own deductions.

The Best Fly Poison.

The most highly recommended fly poison is formally mixed with sweet milk and water in the proportion of eight teaspoonfuls of formalin to a quart of the mixture. Such a poison is not fatal to human beings. Break a small stick in the edge of a bottle's mouth, fill the bottle with the solution and stand it, inverted, in a saucer.

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LETTER TO THE CITIZEN

Co. A. 8th U. S. Infantry, Ludlow Barracks, S. Mindanao, Philippine Islands, May 6, 1912.
Dear readers of The Citizen:
Perhaps it will be of interest to some of you at least to know something of my whereabouts and wanderings. Accompanied by the Messrs. Chester Hacker, Theophil White and Emory Rutherford, I went to the U. S. Recruiting Station at London, Ky., Sept. 9th, 1911 and after passing the examination we were sent to Columbus, Ohio, where we were in the school of instruction until Oct. 21st. We then boarded the Erie R. R. to Chicago, at that place we changed to Union Pacific R. R. which carried us rapidly to San Francisco. On Nov. 6th we boarded the transport Thomas which carried us out thru the Golden Gate, and after six days of rough sailing we first landed in the beautiful harbor at Honolulu. After spending a few hours there we resumed our voyage and after fourteen days sailing we next stopped at Guam, which is a beautiful island. Again we sailed and after thirty days we reached Manila and entered the camps of Fort McKinley. After seventeen days we were sent to Southern Mindanao, 1000 miles south of Manila among the savages. The Philippines are divided into 35 tribes, many of these being savage. We are amongst the Moro tribe which is very shy and dangerous.

This is a tropical country, not only do we have the tropical fruits in abundance, but beautiful wild flowers are to be seen at all times everywhere. Also wild animals which differ from those of America and the beautiful birds constantly sing, cheering us and making us think of our dear ones and friends at home.

I hope to hear from many of my friends thru the columns of The Citizen. Very best wishes to you all.
John S. Rutherford.